

VOL. XIX
 PAGES 1463-1499

No. 34

WEEK ENDING AUG. 25, 1961

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Congressional Boxscore

MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 87th CONGRESS

As of Aug. 25, 1961

Party Lineups

	Dem.	GOP	Vacancies
HOUSE	263	174	0
SENATE	64	36	0

BILL	HOUSE	SENATE	STATUS
Depressed Areas (S 1) (HR 4569)	Reported 3/22/61	Passed 3/29/61	Reported 3/8/61 Passed 3/15/61 PL 87-27 5/1/61
Minimum Wage (S 1457, S 895) (HR 3935)	Reported 3/13/61	Passed 3/24/61	Reported 4/12/61 Passed 4/20/61 PL 87-30 5/5/61
Aid to Education (S 1021) (HR 7300)	Reported 6/1/61		Reported 5/12/61 Passed 5/25/61
College Aid (S 1241) (HR 7215)	Reported 5/26/61		Hearings Completed
NDEA Amendments (S 1726) (HR 6774)	Reported 7/6/61		Reported 7/31/61
Temporary Unemployment Benefits (HR 4806)	Reported 2/25/61	Passed 3/1/61	Reported 3/15/61 Passed 3/16/61 PL 87-6 3/24/61
Medical Aid to the Aged (S 909) (HR 4222)	Hearings Completed		
Social Security Changes (HR 6027)	Reported 4/7/61	Passed 4/20/61	Reported 6/20/61 Passed 6/26/61 PL 87-64 6/30/61
Dependent Children Aid (HR 4884)	Reported 2/27/61	Passed 3/10/61	Reported 4/14/61 Passed 4/20/61 PL 87-31 5/8/61
Sugar Act Extension (HR 5463)	Reported 3/14/61	Passed 3/21/61	Reported 3/28/61 Passed 3/29/61 PL 87-15 3/31/61
Feed Grains Program (S 993) (HR 4510)	Reported 2/27/61	Passed 3/9/61	Reported 3/2/61 Passed 3/10/61 PL 87-5 3/22/61
Mexican Farm Workers (HR 2010)	Reported 4/24/61	Passed 5/11/61	Reported 7/25/61
Omnibus Farm Bill (S 1643) (HR 8230)	Reported 7/22/61	Passed 7/27/61	Reported 7/17/61 Passed 7/26/61 PL 87-128 8/8/61
Foreign Aid (S 1983) (HR 8400)	Reported 8/4/61	Passed 8/18/61	Reported 7/24/61 Passed 8/18/61 In Conference
OECD Treaty (Exec. E, 87th Cong. 1st Sess.)	No House Action Needed		Reported 3/8/61 Passed 3/16/61 Signed 3/23/61
Peace Corps (S 2000) (HR 7500)	Hearings Completed		Reported 8/10/61 Debate Underway
Reorganization Act (S 153)	Reported 3/23/61	Passed 3/29/61	Reported 1/30/61 Passed 2/6/61 PL 87-18 4/7/61
Judgeships (S 912)	Reported 3/30/61	Passed 4/19/61	Reported 2/28/61 Passed 3/3/61 PL 87-36 5/19/61
Civil Rights Commission (S 1820) (HR 6496)	Reported 8/18/61		
Tax Revision	Hearings Completed		
Highway Financing (HR 6713)	Reported 5/1/61	Passed 5/4/61	Reported 6/12/61 Passed 6/15/61 PL 87-61 6/29/61
Water Pollution (HR 6441)	Reported 4/25/61	Passed 5/3/61	Reported 6/7/61 Passed 6/22/61 PL 87-88 7/20/61
Tax Extension (HR 7446)	Reported 6/5/61	Passed 6/8/61	Reported 6/14/61 Passed 6/22/61 PL 87-72 6/30/61
Airport Grants (S 1703) (HR 8102)	Reported 7/18/61	Passed 8/1/61	Reported 8/1/61
Omnibus Housing (S 1922) (HR 6028)	Reported 6/1/61	Passed 6/22/61	Reported 5/19/61 Passed 6/12/61 PL 87-70 6/30/61

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SENATE APPROVES MANPOWER TRAINING PROGRAM

The Senate Aug. 23 passed, by a 60-31 roll-call vote, and sent to the House an amended Administration-backed bill (S 1991) setting up a four-year, \$655-million program for training and retraining unemployed workers. (For voting, see chart p. 1497)

The bill's floor manager, Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.), chairman of the Employment and Manpower Subcommittee of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, said the bill would not "solve the unemployment problem which continues to plague us" but would "result in the retraining of many Americans in skills which will enable them to get jobs which are not available to them at present."

Before final passage Administration forces narrowly blocked a GOP attempt to cut the program to two years with a \$255 million authorization. The amendment to reduce the term of the program was offered by Winston L. Prouty (R Vt.) and rejected by a 43-44 roll-call vote. The rejection was confirmed by a 47-40 roll-call vote approving a motion by Wayne Morse (D Ore.) to table a motion by Clark to reconsider the vote on the Prouty amendment.

During debate on the Prouty amendment, Clark said it "would practically kill the program just as it is getting off the ground." He said it would be the third year of the program "before we get to the point where more than half a million can be retrained in a year." Prouty said, "We are beginning an experiment; and as a Member of the Senate, I want to know whether it is going to succeed before we make it a long-term program.... At the end of a year we shall be in a position to state whether the program is going along smoothly."

By a 53-59 roll-call vote the Senate approved a Clark amendment in the nature of a substitute to another Prouty amendment which would have eliminated authority to provide weekly training allowances for youths from 16 to 21 years of age. The Clark substitute limited training allowance payments for youths with less than three years of employment experience to five percent of the total of such funds provided under the program.

BACKGROUND -- President Kennedy May 25 in his Special Message to Congress on Urgent National Needs proposed a Manpower Development and Training Program. (Weekly Report p. 917) S 1991 was introduced by Clark May 29 and reported by the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee July 31 (S Rept 651). (Weekly Report p. 1359)

The Administration bill (HR 7373) was introduced in the House May 29 by Elmer J. Holland (D Pa.). The House Education and Labor Committee reported a clean bill (HR 8399 -- H Rept 879) Aug. 10. (Weekly Report p. 1457)

DEBATE -- Aug. 23 -- Jennings Randolph (D W. Va.) -- "Certainly we know that automation and technological changes have made obsolete the skills of literally hundreds of thousands of Americans who desire to work."

Eugene J. McCarthy (D Minn.) -- "With the detailed occupational information developed from national manpower appraisals we shall be able to gear training and

retraining programs to the requirements of the economy as well as to individual needs, and we shall be able to do a better job of matching manpower with the new requirements of our dynamic economy."

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, the major provisions of S 1991, the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1961, were as follows:

Title I -- Manpower Requirements, Development and Utilization. Declared it the purpose of the Act to require the Federal Government to appraise the nation's manpower requirements and resources and develop information and methods of dealing with unemployment.

Directed the Secretary of Labor to make a manpower appraisal, including (a) problems caused by automation, (b) union and employer practices affecting worker mobility, (c) foreseeable manpower needs, (d) work and training opportunities for youth and (e) development of information on manpower requirements and availability.

Title II -- Training and Skill Development Programs. Required the Secretary of Labor to promote the development of training programs to qualify persons for employment who could not reasonably be expected to secure full-time employment without such training.

Authorized programs for persons 16-21 years of age and for workers in farm families with less than \$1,200 annual net family income.

Required that priority for training be given to the unemployed, but permitted selection of other persons to upgrade their skills.

Required the Secretary of Labor to provide for the placement of trainees after the completion of training and to conduct follow-up studies.

Permitted payment of a weekly training allowance for up to 52 weeks in an amount not exceeding the average weekly unemployment compensation payment in the state.

Limited the availability of training allowances to unemployed persons who had not less than three years employment experience and who were heads of families or households, except for persons 16-21 years of age.

Required the states to pay 50 percent of the cost of training allowances after June 30, 1963.

Denied training allowances to persons receiving unemployment compensation.

Made persons who refused, without good cause, to accept training, ineligible to receive a training allowance for one year after such refusal.

Provided for the development of on-the-job training programs by private and public agencies, employers, trade associations, labor organizations and other industrial community groups.

Authorized the appointment by the Secretary of Labor of a 10-member National Advisory Committee to advise the Secretary in carrying out the Act.

Gave the Secretary of Labor authority to enter into training agreements with the states.

Gave the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare authority to enter into agreements with the states under which state vocational agencies would provide training for persons referred by the Secretary of Labor. Authority was also provided, where state facilities or services were not adequate, for agreements with private educational institutions.

Title III -- Miscellaneous. Required that no training or retraining program be approved if the state or locality where the training was to be carried on reduced the level of its own expenditures for vocational education and training.

Authorized the appropriation of \$90 million in fiscal 1962, \$165 million in 1963 and \$200 million for each of the two succeeding fiscal years.

Provided for termination of authority under the Act on June 30, 1965.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Aug. 23 -- Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) -- Require the National Advisory Committee to assist in organizing labor-management-public committees to further the purposes of the Act. Voice.

Pat McNamara (D Mich.) -- Provide that trainees shall not receive a training allowance less than the unemployment compensation to which they would otherwise be entitled. Voice.

Winston L. Prouty (R Vt.) -- Prohibit an individual who refuses to accept retraining, without good cause, from receiving training allowances for one year after such refusal. Voice.

Prouty (R Vt.) -- Require that the total of the on-the-job training allowance and the payment made by the employer to an individual being retrained not exceed the average weekly unemployment compensation payment in the state. Voice.

Oren E. Long (D Hawaii) -- Make inhabitants of Guam eligible for participation in the program. Voice.

Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) -- Substitute for a Prouty amendment (to eliminate authority to provide training allowances to persons 16-21 years of age) an amendment to limit training allowance payments to persons 16-21 years of age to five percent of the total of such funds provided by the program. Roll-call vote, 53-39. (The Prouty amendment, as amended by the Clark substitute amendment, was then approved by voice vote.)

AMENDMENT REJECTED

Aug. 23 -- Prouty (R Vt.) -- Reduce the program from four to two years and the total authorization from \$655 million to \$255 million. Roll-call vote, 43-44. (Rejection of the amendment was confirmed by the approval, by a 47-40 roll-call vote, of a motion by Wayne Morse (D Ore.) to table a motion by Clark (D Pa.) to reconsider the vote on the Prouty amendment.)

SALINE WATER CONVERSION

The House Aug. 21 passed by voice vote, under suspension of the rules, and sent to the Senate an amended bill (HR 7916) to expand and extend existing saline water research and development programs. No opposition was expressed.

During debate, Rep. Wayne N. Aspinall (D Colo.), floor manager of HR 7916, said that the primary emphasis in the measure was placed on research and development of new techniques for converting salt and brackish water to fresh water. Aspinall said that if the nation was not

successful in achieving "low-cost desalination we will have costly desalination because the time is not too far off when we must, of necessity, depend upon sea and brackish water as a source of supply."

BACKGROUND -- The House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee Aug. 15 reported HR 7916 with amendments (H Rept 908). As reported, the bill differed in several major respects from draft legislation sent to Congress by President Kennedy June 26. (Weekly Report p. 1217) It authorized a \$50 million appropriation for the program whereas no specific amount had been requested and it extended the period during which the Interior Department could own and operate demonstration plants until Sept. 2, 1970, three years less than the President had requested.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 7916: Authorized appropriations for the research and development of improved saline water conversion processes of \$50 million for the fiscal years 1963 through 1967.

Extended from 7 to 12 years, through Sept. 2, 1970, the period during which the Interior Department could construct, operate and maintain demonstration conversion plants.

Instructed the Secretary of the Interior to recommend to Congress, as the need arose, authorization for the construction and operation of additional demonstration plants for the conversion of saline water.

Authorized the Secretary, in carrying out the program, to contract for research and educational services, make research and training grants, establish and operate the necessary facilities, maintain appropriate literature, inspect private domestic and foreign saline water conversion processes, and participate in conferences.

STATE-JUSTICE, CIVIL RIGHTS

The Senate Aug. 21 began debate on a bill (HR 7371) appropriating \$761,452,550 for fiscal 1962 for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary and related agencies. The figure reported by the Senate Appropriations Committee Aug. 14 (S Rept 731) was \$44,131,652 less than requested by the Administration, but \$10,152,500 more than approved by the House June 1. (Weekly Report p. 943)

Consideration of the bill was delayed after Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) Aug. 21 moved to suspend the rules, a motion requiring a two-thirds vote, in order to propose a civil rights amendment to the appropriations bill. Legislation can be considered in an appropriations bill only under suspension of the rules. The amendment, which was also sponsored by Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.), would have extended the Commission on Civil Rights for two years beyond its Sept. 9 expiration date.

Following Mansfield's motion, Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) and others said that if the rules were suspended they would bring up a variety of amendments to make the Commission permanent, extend it for four years, make broad changes in the Civil Rights Act itself and extend school aid to federally impacted areas for one year.

Southern Senators objected to attempts to write civil rights legislation in an appropriations bill and said they would bring up a number of amendments to the bill under suspension of the rules procedure. After announcing that 21 amendments had been filed which had no relation to the appropriations bill, Mansfield Aug. 22 moved to postpone consideration of HR 7371, and the motion was accepted by voice vote.

HOUSE PASSES FOUR ANTI-CRIME BILLS

The House Aug. 23 passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate an amended bill (HR 468) to extend the scope of the Fugitive Felon Act so local law enforcement authorities could seek federal assistance in locating offenders who fled across state lines. The bill was one of eight measures proposed by Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy to give the Justice Department added weapons for fighting organized crime. The House Aug. 21 passed by voice votes, under suspension of the rules, and returned to the Senate three other anti-crime bills proposed by Kennedy (S 1653, 1656, 1657). These three measures were passed by the Senate July 28, along with three other Kennedy proposals. (Weekly Report p. 1344; for Fact Sheet on the Administration's anti-crime recommendations see p. 1034)

The four bills on which the House acted: broadened the definition of a fugitive felon subject to federal seizure and prosecution (HR 468); prohibited travel or transportation in aid of racketeering enterprises (S 1653); prohibited transmission of bets, wagers and related information by wire communications (S 1656), and prohibited the interstate transportation of wagering paraphernalia (S 1657).

The three Senate-passed bills on which the House acted Aug. 21 were reported Aug. 17 by the House Judiciary Committee with amendments which the House accepted without change. Similar bills (HR 6571, 6572, 7039) were introduced in the House April 18.

FUGITIVE FELON ACT

HR 468, reported in the Senate July 24 (S 1654 -- S Rept 586) but not acted on there yet, was reported by the House Judiciary Committee Aug. 1. (Weekly Report p. 1394)

The House Aug. 23 approved several modifying floor amendments.

HR 468, as passed by the House, broadened the definition of a felon subject to federal seizure and prosecution to cover any one regarded as such under the law of the state from which he was fleeing. The Administration had sought to make the law apply to all those persons whose alleged crimes were punishable by death or imprisonment for more than one year under state law, instead of the Act's present application only to those whose crimes were subject to a fine of up to \$5,000, imprisonment for up to five years, or both under state law. The recommended one-year imprisonment provision was approved in Committee with a clarifying amendment, but the House voted to eliminate it after protests that numerous states gave sentences in excess of one year for many negligible crimes such as college hazings, trespassing and dog-stealing. (Existing federal law covering fugitive felons specifically covers such state law crimes as murder, kidnapping, burglary, robbery, and rape.)

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Aug. 23 -- Basil L. Whitener (D N.C.) -- Limit the application of unlawful flight to cases regarded as felonies in the state from which the fugitive fled, Voice vote.

Roland V. Libonati (D Ill.) -- Require that federal prosecution of a captured fugitive be only in the federal

judicial district in which the alleged crime occurred, or in which the person was held in custody, and only upon formal approval in writing by the Attorney General or Assistant Attorney General, Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Aug. 23 -- James E. Bromwell (R Iowa) -- Provide that no fugitive could be seized unless prosecution against him had "commenced" or was "to commence" in the state from which he fled, Voice.

James F. Battin (R Mont.) -- Provide that no federal action to apprehend a fugitive be taken unless a request was made by a state authority to the Justice Department, Standing, 36-71.

OTHER ANTI-CRIME BILLS

S 1653 -- As passed by the House, S 1653 prohibited travel or the use of any facility for transportation in interstate or foreign commerce, including the mail, in furtherance of gambling, liquor, narcotics, or prostitution enterprises, or extortion or bribery in connection with such enterprises.

Committee amendments (H Rept 966) specifically limited the bill's coverage as it applied to extortion or bribery to gambling, liquor, narcotics or prostitution, whereas the Senate version had applied to extortion and bribery "in violation of the laws of the state in which committed or of the United States." The House version also made the bill applicable to all liquor, whereas the Senate bill had applied only to liquor on which the federal excise tax had not been paid. The bill provided penalties of not more than \$10,000 fine or five years imprisonment, or both.

S 1656 -- The House-passed version of S 1656 included a Committee amendment to include Puerto Rico in the bill's prohibitions on the use of interstate wire communications facilities to further an illegal gambling business by transmitting bets, betting information, betting proceeds or for buying betting information. The Committee report (H Rept 967) noted that the bill did not include radio and television stations because the Attorney General believed the Federal Communications Commission had adequate authority to prevent illegal transmissions through these media. The bill carried penalties of not more than \$10,000 fine or two years imprisonment, or both.

S 1657 -- As passed by the House, the bill prohibited the interstate transportation of tickets, slips, tokens, etc. to be used for bookmaking, betting pools on sporting events, or numbers games. The game of bingo did not come within the scope of the bill. Penalties were up to \$10,000 in fines or five years imprisonment, or both. A Committee amendment (H Rept 968) added a new section to the Senate-passed version stating that the bill did not supersede state laws governing wagering paraphernalia.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Aug. 15 -- The House Judiciary Committee tabled S 1665, one of the Attorney General's eight proposed bills, which made it a crime to threaten, intimidate or injure any witness cooperating with an inquiry or investigation by the Justice or Treasury Departments. The bill was passed July 28 by the Senate. (Weekly Report p. 1345)

FOREIGN AID BILL GOES TO CONFERENCE

The Senate Aug. 18 passed by a 66-24 roll-call vote a bill (S 1983) authorizing \$4,076,500,000 for foreign economic and military aid in fiscal 1962. The House the same day passed by a 287-140 roll-call vote a bill (HR 8400) authorizing \$4,368,500,000 for foreign aid in the same period. As the bills went to conference the Senate bill cut \$686,000,000 and the House bill cut \$394,000,000 from the \$4,762,500,000 requested by the President for fiscal 1962 (see box.)

The major conflict between the two bills was over the long-term borrowing authorization for the Development Loan Fund requested by the President. The President had requested \$1,187,000,000 in non-appropriated funds for fiscal 1962 and \$1.9 billion for each of the following four years. The Senate, largely acceding to Mr. Kennedy's requests, authorized the President to borrow \$1,187,000,000 from the Treasury in fiscal 1962 and \$1.7 billion in each of the following four years to finance long-term development loans. The House, in a sharp reversal for the Administration, authorized \$1.2 billion for the Development Loan Fund in fiscal 1962 only, and required that the money be appropriated.

The bills as passed authorized the amounts as recommended by the Senate Foreign Relations and the House Foreign Affairs Committees, except that the Senate cut \$200 million annually from the long-term borrowing authority and reduced the recommended \$1.8 billion yearly for 1962 and 1963 military aid to \$1,550,000,000. The House authorized the full \$1.8 billion recommended by the Foreign Affairs Committee, \$85 million less than the \$1,885,000,000 requested by the President. (Weekly Report p. 1315, 1366)

Senate action is described below. House action will be found on p. 1470. For a comparison of the two bills, see p. 1471. For voting, see charts p. 1495, 1496, 1498.

Senate Action

The Senate Aug. 11 defeated an amendment by Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) requiring annual appropriation of loan funds. After defeating the Byrd amendment the Senate Aug. 15 agreed to an amendment by Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) requiring the President to submit plans for loans of \$5 million or more to Congress 30 days prior to the signing of agreements. (Weekly Report p. 1425)

"What is happening," Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) said during debate Aug. 11, "is that the control is being transferred to a majority of the Senate and of the House, and is being taken away from a majority of the Appropriations Committee of each House." Foreign Relations Committee Chairman J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) said that Javits' point should be emphasized, that the "committees in the appropriating process have a very unusual power," and that "if there is any change in the power situation proposed, it is not with regard to the Congress as a whole, but only with regard to the Committee on Appropriations."

The Senate Aug. 17 accepted by a 61-34 roll-call vote an amendment by Sen. Prescott Bush (R Conn.) to deny aid to a country unless the President determined that it was not Communist dominated. The Bush amendment was offered as a substitute to an amendment by Sen. Thomas J. Dodd (D Conn.) which would have denied aid to 14 listed members of the Sino-Soviet bloc, including

Yugoslavia and Poland which currently were U.S. aid recipients, unless the President determined they were withdrawing from the bloc.

Fulbright submitted a report from the Executive Branch which "strongly" opposed the Dodd amendment as inconsistent with the President's program and inconsistent with the Senate's revision of the Battle Act (S 1215) which increased Presidential discretionary power to aid Communist countries. (Weekly Report p. 796)

The Senate also rejected on a 43-45 roll call an amendment submitted by Sen. Styles Bridges (R N.H.) to prohibit military and economic aid to countries which exported strategic materials to Communist countries. Opponents of the amendment said it would be more detrimental to U.S. allies and neutral nations than to the Communist bloc. The amendment in effect would have negated the discretionary power provided the President in the Battle Act and S 1215.

The Senate Aug. 18 tabled by a 51-40 roll-call vote an amendment offered by Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) to attach as a rider a three year extension of a law providing school aid to areas "impacted" by federal activities. Supporters of the rider said it would permit the House to consider the impacted areas bill without the inclusion of other school aid proposals.

The Senate accepted by a 74-16 roll-call vote an amendment by Sen. Ernest Gruening (D Alaska) to limit interest rates charged for relending development loan funds in recipient countries to 5 percent above the rate charged for the U.S. loan (Gruening had intended a ceiling of 5 percentage points above the U.S. rate but the amendment, through a drafting error, limited the relending rate to 5 percent above the U.S. rate). Fulbright opposed the amendment.

Foreign Aid Breakdown

(in millions)

	President's Requests	Senate Authorizations	House Authorizations
To Be Appropriated			
Development grants	\$ 380.0	\$ 380.0	\$ 380.0
Investment surveys	5.0	5.0	5.0
Development research	20.0	(1)	(1)
International organizations	153.5	153.5	153.5
Supporting assistance	581.0	450.0	481.0
Contingency fund	500.0	300.0	300.0
Military assistance	1,885.0	1,550.0 (2)	1,800.0 (2)
Administrative expenses	51.0	51.0	49.0
Development loans	-----	-----	1,200.0
To Be Borrowed			
(for development loans)			
From Treasury	900.0	1,187.0 (2)	0
From loan repayments	287.0		
Borrowing subtotal	1,187.0	1,187.0	0
TOTAL	\$4,762.5	\$4,076.5	\$4,368.5

¹Authorized use of any economic aid funds for research.

²The House authorized the President to use the \$400 million of Defense Department supplies in 1962, in addition to above authorization, while the Senate authorized use of \$200 million in Defense Department supplies.

³The Senate permitted the President to borrow the total \$1,187.0 million from the Treasury rather than permit him to establish a revolving fund with the loan repayments.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate S 1983:

Part I -- Economic Assistance

CHAPTER I -- STATEMENT OF POLICY

Declared the emphasis of the program was on long-range assistance to promote economic and social development. It said such assistance would be made available to nations capable of taking needed self-help measures to reform and develop social and economic institutions.

Declared that U.S. policy supported principles of increased economic cooperation and trade among nations, freedom of the press, information and religion, freedom of navigation in international waterways and recognition of the right of all private persons to travel and pursue their lawful activities without discrimination as to race or religion, but declared that the U.S. would not take sides but would urge adjudication in controversies between two states which had friendly relations with the U.S.

CHAPTER II -- DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

Title 1, Development Loan Fund.

Authorized the President for five years to make long-term loans repayable in U.S. dollars to finance long-range plans for development of economic resources.

Authorized the President to borrow from the Treasury \$1.187 billion in fiscal 1962 and up to \$1.7 billion in each of the following four years.

Authorized low or no interest rates on up to 50 year loans, and permitted waiver of repayment on the principal for the first 10 years.

Directed the President to establish a Development Loan Committee, composed of officials from Government agencies, to establish lending standards.

Required the President to submit annual budgets for the development loan program.

Required the President to submit to the Senate Foreign Relations and the House Foreign Affairs Committees and the House and Senate Appropriations Committees plans for any loan of \$5 million or over 30 days prior to entering into loan agreements, and permitted the Committees to report a concurrent resolution to disapprove the loan, which resolution would have the highest privilege for floor consideration. Submission of plans for any loan could be waived by the Committees upon certification by the President that such submission would be adverse to the national security.

Required that funds borrowed by the Development Loan Fund from the Treasury bear interest at a rate determined by the Treasury Secretary, taking into consideration the rate of interest on similar U.S. marketable public debt obligations.

Required the President to submit quarterly reports and audits of Development Loan Fund transactions and require an annual audit.

Authorized the President to lend up to 10 percent of the Development Loan Fund funds to the International Development Assn.

Prohibited the relending of Development Loan Fund capital in recipient nations at a rate of interest higher than 5 percent above the rate charged by the DLF.

Title 2, Development Grants.

Authorized \$380 million for development grants which, in addition to \$15 million in unexpended balances, was to be used for technical assistance programs, U.S.

hospitals and schools abroad, payment of shipping costs for voluntary aid from the U.S., and the Atoms for Peace program.

Directed that projects to improve the education and development of human resources through technical cooperation should be given priority until the recipient nation developed the knowledge and resources to execute development plans.

Title 3, Investment Guarantees.

Guaranteed investment by U.S. citizens, corporations, partnerships and other associations against inconvertibility of funds, expropriation or confiscation, or loss due to war, with an overall ceiling of \$1 billion on such guarantees.

Authorized the President to guarantee up to 75 percent of an investment, up to \$10 million, against unspecified risks to provide an environment in which private investment would promote social improvement in underdeveloped areas, with an overall ceiling of \$85 million on such guarantees.

Authorized the President to guarantee up to 75 percent of an investment in pilot housing projects in Latin America, up to \$10 million, against unspecified risks, with an overall ceiling of \$15 million on such guarantees.

Limited investment guarantees to 20 years duration.

Required that a fee determined by the President be charged for each investment guarantee.

Stipulated that no guarantee should be issued to provide protection against loss resulting from fraud or misconduct in the management of an enterprise or from normal business risks.

Title 4, Surveys of Investment Opportunities.

Authorized \$5 million in fiscal 1962 to finance up to half the cost of studying underdeveloped areas for investment opportunities.

Prohibited use of Title 4 funds to finance studies for extractive industries.

Title 5, Development Research.

Authorized the President to use funds appropriated for foreign economic aid to promote research into the process of economic development, into the forces affecting the success and cost of development, and means and techniques to improve U.S. aid efforts.

CHAPTER III -- INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Authorized \$153.5 million for voluntary contributions to international organizations, which was allotted as follows:

UN Expanded Program of Technical Assistance and UN Special Fund -- \$40 million.

UN International Children's Fund -- \$12 million.

UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East -- \$13,350,000.

UN in the Congo -- \$62 million.

UN Emergency Force -- \$1,800,000.

World Health Organization -- \$3,400,000.

International Atomic Energy Agency -- \$750,000.

Indus Waters Development Fund -- \$16,900,000.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization -- \$1,800,000.

Organization of American States -- \$1,500,000.

Directed the President in aiding Palestine refugees to take into account (1) whether Israel and the Arab host governments were taking steps toward the resettlement and repatriation of refugees, and (2) the extent and success of the UN and the Arab host governments in rectifying UN rolls to ensure that only bona fide needy refugees received UN aid.

Prohibited voluntary contributions to organizations of which Communist China was a member.

Limited U.S. contributions, including assessed and audited local costs, to the United Nations Expanded Program of Technical Assistance and the United Nations Special Fund for calendar years succeeding 1961 to 40 percent of the total contributed for the purposes.

Affirmed U.S. willingness to participate in the Indus Basin Development program and for this purpose (1) waived fiscal requirements of other acts to facilitate U.S. participation through the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; (2) waived requirements of the Merchant Marine Act that at least 50 percent of foreign aid goods be shipped in American flag vessels, but stipulated that any deviation from the Act be compensated by shipping a commensurate amount of other foreign aid goods in U.S. vessels.

CHAPTER IV -- SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE

Authorized \$450 million for the support of nations with heavy military commitments and nations facing economic collapse without U.S. aid.

CHAPTER V -- CONTINGENCY FUND

Authorized \$300 million to permit the President to meet important but unforeseen problems as they arise.

Part II -- Military Assistance

Authorized \$1,550,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1962 and 1963.

Directed the President to establish procedures for budgeting defense aid through the Defense Department.

Specified that military aid should be furnished only to insure internal security, for self-defense, and for participation in UN action to maintain or restore peace.

Required a nation receiving a defense equipment grant to agree that no unauthorized personnel would use it, that it would not be transferred or used for any but intended purposes, and that it would be provided the same security protections as in the U.S.

Authorized the President to use up to \$200 million of Defense Department supplies for military aid under certain circumstances, with the Department to be reimbursed through supplemental appropriations.

Retained a \$55 million ceiling on military equipment aid for Latin American nations and stipulated that it not be used to preserve internal security unless the U.S. President so determined.

Part III -- General Provisions

CHAPTER I -- GENERAL

Exempted goods for the Indus River project and goods bought abroad with local currency acquired by the U.S. from sale of aid products from requirements of the Merchant Marine Act that at least 50 percent of all aid goods be shipped in U.S. flag ships.

Established a \$5 million revolving fund to acquire usable but obsolete U.S. machinery for future sale to small foreign businesses, but set a \$50 million ceiling on the original sale value of surplus property transferred to the Agency for International Development in one fiscal year, and limited the amount held at any one time to \$15 million in original sale value.

Declared that it was U.S. policy to encourage the development and use of cooperatives, credit unions and savings and loan associations.

Required the President whenever practicable to administer the foreign aid program through private U.S. and foreign channels, including loans to individuals, corporations and other organizations.

Established an Office of Small Business to assist American small business to participate in the foreign aid program.

Required the President to determine that procurement of foreign aid supplies abroad would not have an adverse effect on the U.S. economy.

Made available U.S. dollars for marine insurance on shipment of foreign aid commodities purchased in the U.S.

Required that plans and cost estimates be completed before more than \$100,000 of U.S. aid was committed.

Removed the \$6,750,000 limit on supporting aid the President could commit through special authority to meet U.S. objectives in West Berlin and Germany.

Stipulated that U.S. aid to newly emerging nations should be channeled through multilateral organizations, wherever practicable.

Permitted Congress to terminate any provision of the Act by concurrent resolution.

Authorized the President to terminate aid to any nation which within six months of expropriating property of any U.S. citizen, corporation, partnership or association failed to meet its obligations to the owner unless the President determined the termination of aid would be inconsistent with the national interest.

Required economic assistance to Latin America be administered pursuant to the Act of Bogota.

Barred assistance to any country unless the President determined it was not dominated by international Communism.

Barred assistance to any nation indebted to U.S. citizens when legal means of recovery had been exhausted and the debt was not denied or contested by the government concerned.

CHAPTER II -- ADMINISTRATION

Authorized the President to abolish the International Cooperation Administration and establish a new agency for non-military aid to be headed by an Under Secretary of State.

Stipulated that the Development Loan Fund was to be administered through the new agency.

Required that federal agencies responsible for domestic housing, health and education programs be utilized to the greatest extent practicable in technical assistance programs.

Established two Deputy Under Secretaries, nine Assistant Secretaries and 60 supergrade administrative personnel positions for the Agency for International Development.

Required that to the extent practicable personnel administering the foreign aid program would be assigned to countries for which they have special competence, such as appropriate language.

Authorized \$51 million for administrative expenses.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Aug. 14 -- Jacob K. Javits (R.N.Y.) -- Require President whenever practicable to administer aid programs through U.S. and foreign private channels. Voice vote.

Aug. 15 -- Everett McKinley Dirksen (R.Ill.) (in the form of a substitute to a pending Bourke B. Hickenlooper

(R Iowa) amendment) -- Require the President to submit to the Senate Foreign Relations and the House Foreign Affairs Committees and the House and Senate Appropriations Committees plans for any loan of \$5 million or over 30 days prior to entering into loan agreements, and permit the Committees to report a concurrent resolution to disapprove the loan, which resolution would have the highest privilege for floor consideration. Submission of plans for any loan could be waived by the Committees upon certification by the President that such submission would be adverse to the national security. (The Hickenlooper amendment would have required Congress to approve or limit the Development Loan Fund budget annually in an appropriation bill and would have prohibited the President from making loan commitments until Congress so acted.) Roll-call vote, 52-44; reaffirmed by roll-call vote, 63-34.

Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio) -- In the \$100 million discretionary investment guarantee program, prohibit the President from issuing guarantees against normal business failure. Voice.

Aug. 16 -- Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) -- Make available U.S. dollars for marine insurance on shipment of foreign aid commodities purchased in the United States. Voice.

J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) (in the form of a substitute for a pending John J. Williams (R Del.) amendment setting an 8 percent ceiling on the annual interest rate at which Development Loan Funds could be loaned or reloaned) -- Require that Development Loan Funds not be loaned or reloaned at interest rates considered excessive by the Development Loan Committee, but in no case at rates higher than the legal rate of interest of the recipient nation. Roll-call vote, 48-45. (The Williams amendment, as amended, was subsequently withdrawn.)

Styles Bridges (R N.H.) -- Require annual audit of Development Loan Fund transactions. Voice.

Bridges -- Require supplemental appropriations to reimburse the Defense Department for equipment which the President orders sent to foreign nations in emergencies. Voice.

Bridges -- Prohibit voluntary contributions to organizations of which Communist China was a member. Voice.

Allen J. Ellender (D La.) -- Reduce the Development Loan Fund borrowing authorization for fiscal years 1963-1966 from \$1.9 billion to \$1.7 billion annually. Roll-call vote, 51-43.

Ellender -- Reduce the military assistance authorization from \$1.8 billion to \$1,550,000,000 in fiscal 1962 and 1963. Roll-call vote, 57-37.

Fulbright -- Extend investment guarantee provisions to wholly owned foreign subsidiaries of American corporations. Voice.

George A. Smathers (D Fla.) -- Express sense of Congress in favor of pilot housing projects in Latin America and provide that, of the \$100 million in investment guarantees allowed over and above guarantees against war, expropriation, and inconvertibility, \$15 million be earmarked for housing investment guarantees in Latin America. Voice.

John L. McClellan (D Ark.) -- Establish a \$50 million ceiling on the amount of surplus property transferred to the AID agency in one fiscal year, and limit the amount held at any one time to \$15 million. Voice.

Aug. 17 -- Prescott Bush (R Conn.) -- Prohibit the furnishing of aid to any country unless the President

determined that it was not dominated or controlled by international communism (a substitute for a pending Thomas J. Dodd (D Conn.) amendment which would have prohibited the furnishing of aid to any of 14 listed members of the Sino-Soviet bloc unless the President determined that the country had withdrawn or may be in the process of withdrawing from the bloc.) Roll-call vote, 61-34; reaffirmed by roll-call vote, 93-0.

Frank Carlson (R Kan.) amendment as called up by Hickenlooper (R Iowa) -- Require to the extent possible that personnel administering the foreign aid program would be assigned to countries and positions for which they had special competence such as appropriate language and practical experience. Voice.

Williams (R Del.) -- Require that funds loaned to the Development Loan Fund bear interest at a rate determined by the Treasury Secretary, taking into consideration the rate of interest on similar U.S. marketable public debt obligations. Voice.

Ralph W. Yarborough (D Texas) amendment as called to the floor by Jennings Randolph (D W.Va.) -- Require that persons with engineering qualifications be considered in the selections of nine persons for the rank of Assistant Secretary for the Agency for International Development.

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) -- Require that federal agencies responsible for domestic housing, health and education programs be utilized to the greatest extent practicable in technical assistance programs. Voice.

Smathers (D Fla.) -- Permit continued use of foreign aid funds for refugee assistance and resettlement until other provisions were made for refugee assistance. Voice.

A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) -- Authorize the President to lend up to 10 percent of development loan funds to the International Development Assn. Voice.

Wayne Morse (D Ore.) -- Require the President to report promptly to the Foreign Relations Committee and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his reasons for deciding to permit use of U.S. military aid for internal security purposes in Latin America. Voice.

Aug. 18 -- Gruening (D Alaska) -- Establish a ceiling on annual interest rates, at 5 percent above the rate charged by the Development Loan Fund, for the relending of DLF funds in any recipient nation. Roll-call vote, 74-16.

Sparkman (D Ala.) -- Express the sense of Congress in favor of maximum use of low cost fuels available to the free world. Voice.

Dirksen (R Ill.) -- Prohibit aid to countries indebted to U.S. citizens when legal means of recovery have been exhausted and the debt is not denied or contested by the government concerned. Voice.

Fulbright (D Ark.) -- Authorize administrative funds for the State Department foreign aid activities. Voice.

Humphrey (D Minn.) -- Encourage the development and use of cooperatives, credit unions and savings and loan associations through the foreign aid program. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Aug. 11 -- Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) -- Require annual appropriation for the Development Loan Fund. Roll-call vote, 39-56.

Aug. 15 -- Ellender (D La.) -- Reduce the military assistance authorization from \$1.8 billion to \$1.3 billion in fiscal 1962 and 1963. Roll-call vote, 37-58.

Lausche (D Ohio) -- Reduce the Development Loan Fund borrowing authorization for fiscal 1962 from \$1,187,000,000 to \$900,000,000 and from \$1,900,000,000

to \$1,600,000,000 in each of the following four years. Roll-call vote, 46-46.

Ellender (D La.) -- Limit U.S. contribution to United Nations operations in the Congo to 40 percent of the contributions by all nations to the UN for the Congo. Roll-call vote, 44-51.

Aug. 16 -- Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) -- Require that any equipment, property or engineering service not purchased in the country in which a project is located must be purchased in the U.S. Roll-call vote, 27-67.

Frank Church (D Idaho) -- Prohibit further military aid to Western Europe on a grant basis, except to fulfill commitments made prior to July 1, 1961, unless the President declared a national emergency or determined that it would cause an undue economic burden on the country concerned to purchase the equipment, supplies and services itself. Roll-call vote, 22-70.

Aug. 17 -- Capehart (R Ind.) -- Reduce the Development Loan Funds borrowing authorization from 5 years to 3 years. Roll-call vote, 45-50.

Capehart (R Ind.) -- Require that 50 percent of all Development Loan Fund loans be earmarked for private enterprises. Roll-call vote, 33-63.

Aug. 18 -- Winston L. Prouty (R Vt.) -- Require the President to submit to the Senate Foreign Relations and the House Foreign Affairs Committees and the House and Senate Appropriation Committees proposals for grants of \$5 million or over, 30 days prior to entering into grant agreements, and permit the Committees to report a concurrent resolution to disapprove such grants, which resolution would have the highest privilege for floor consideration. Roll-call vote 30-59.

Aug. 18 -- Bridges amendment as called up by Norris Cotton (R N.H.) -- Regardless of any other law, bar assistance to countries exporting arms or strategic materials to Soviet-controlled nations including Communist China, North Korea and Cuba. Roll-call vote, 43-45.

Jack Miller (R Iowa) -- Deny foreign aid grants and loans except for military assistance, supporting assistance and contingency fund aid to governments two or more years behind in payment of assessments and contributions to the United Nations, except where the President determines that such governments have given reasonable assurances of paying their assessments without the help of U.S. loans and grants. Roll-call vote, 24-66.

John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) (in the form of a substitute to a pending Gruening (D Alaska) amendment -- see amendments accepted) -- Require that development loan funds not be loaned or reloaned in a recipient country at interest rates considered excessive by the Development Loan Committee, and in no case at rates higher than the legal rate of interest in the recipient country. Roll-call vote, 38-53.

Bridges (R N.H.) amendment as called up by Dirksen (R Ill.) -- Deny loans or grants for plants which produce goods in direct or indirect competition with U.S. goods or which are intended to be exported to the U.S. Standing vote.

House Action

The House foreign aid bill (HR 8400), passed Aug. 18 by a 287-140 roll-call vote, authorized \$4,368,500,000 for foreign aid in fiscal 1962, \$292 million more than the Senate bill authorized for the same period.

The House Aug. 16 agreed to an amendment by Rep. D.S. Saund (D Calif.) which deleted the long-term borrowing authority requested by President Kennedy. The Saund

amendment authorized \$1.2 billion for the Development Loan Fund for fiscal 1962, and required that the money be appropriated. Saund, who had supported foreign aid bills in the past, said U.S. foreign aid to underdeveloped countries had not been successful because of "inadequacies of administration" and five-year borrowing authority to finance long-term loans would not improve the program. He said the assurance of continued aid would hinder U.S. aid program improvement by reducing the incentive of recipients to help themselves and use funds well. He said U.S. aid had contributed to "coddling kings and dictators and protecting the status quo." (The President Aug. 16, in a letter, urged the House to reverse its decision; for text see p. 1490)

After accepting the Saund amendment the House rejected all other amendments designed to reduce the authorizations recommended in the Committee bill.

The House accepted several amendments designed to deny aid to Cuba, and included Cuba in an amendment offered by Rep. Bob Casey (D Texas) which denied aid to 18 listed Communist governments. It also listed Yugoslavia and Poland which were currently U.S. aid recipients. The House also accepted amendments denying aid to nations assisting Cuba unless the President determined that such aid was in the national interest.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Aug. 16 -- John R. Pillion (R N.Y.) -- Oppose U.S. recognition or United Nations seating of the Outer Mongolia Peoples Republic. Voice vote.

Fred Schwengel (R Iowa) -- Change HR 8400 title from "The Mutual Security Act of 1961" to "An Act for Peace and Mutual Progress with Justice and Freedom for All." Voice.

H.R. Gross (R Iowa) -- Strengthen language to require sound plans as a prerequisite for development aid. Voice.

D.S. Saund (D Calif.) (in the form of a substitute for a pending Thomas Morgan (D Pa.) amendment) -- Authorize \$1.2 billion for the Development Loan Fund in fiscal 1962 only, and require that the money be appropriated. (The Morgan amendment authorized the President to borrow \$900 million from the Treasury in fiscal 1962 and \$1.6 billion in each of the following two years, and required the President to submit loan plans to the Senate Foreign Relations and the House Foreign Affairs Committees and the House and Senate Appropriations Committees, 30 days prior to making loan agreements, and the Committees could report a concurrent resolution of disapproval which would have the highest privilege for floor consideration.) Teller vote, 197-185.

Aug. 17 -- Edward J. Derwinski (R Ill.) -- Authorize the President to use foreign currencies owned by the U.S. to repair and maintain Italian cemeteries for the Polish war dead. Voice.

Charles A. Vanik (D Ohio) -- Restrict the program guaranteeing investments abroad against war, expropriation, inconvertibility and certain other risks to U.S. citizens and U.S. chartered corporations, partnerships, and associations. Voice.

Melvin R. Laird (R Wis.) -- Limit to fiscal 1962 the President's authorization to use \$400 million in Defense Department supplies for foreign countries in emergencies. Voice.

George Meader (R Mich.) (in the form of a substitute for a pending Robert Dole (R Kan.) amendment) -- Declared the purpose of the Act was to encourage aid recipients to guarantee to their people freedom of speech,

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Senate, House Foreign Aid Bills Compared

The following are the major differences between the foreign aid bill (S 1983) passed by the Senate and the bill (HR 8400) passed by the House:

The House bill title was "An Act for Peace and Mutual Progress with Justice and Freedom for All." The Senate bill title was "Foreign Assistance Act of 1961."

PART I -- ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

Chapter I, Statement of Policy. The House bill required the President to administer foreign aid to "give effect" to the principles of freedom of navigation and freedom of persons to travel and pursue lawful activities without discrimination as to race or religion, as the 1960 Mutual Security Act required. The Senate bill declared the U.S. supported freedom of navigation and travel but did not require foreign aid be administered to give effect to these principles.

The House included in the statement of policy a statement expressing its disapproval of admission of Red China to the United Nations or U.S. recognition of Red China. The Senate July 28 adopted a resolution opposing recognition or U.N. seating of Red China, and the Committee did not include it in the statement of policy. (Weekly Report p. 1344)

Chapter II, Development Assistance, Title I, Development Loans. The House bill authorized \$1.2 billion for fiscal 1962 and required annual appropriations. The Senate bill authorized \$1,187,000,000 to be borrowed from the Treasury in fiscal 1962 and \$1.7 billion to be borrowed in each of the following four years, with plans for individual loans of \$5 million or more to be submitted to Congress 30 days prior to the signing of agreements.

Chapter II, Title 2, Development Grants. The House bill authorized the President to use \$25 million in foreign currency of the \$380 million authorized for development grants to encourage loans to small farmers associations. The Senate bill did not specifically authorize such use of grant funds.

Chapter II, Title 3, Investment Guarantees. The House bill authorized the President to guarantee up to a \$1 billion ceiling, investments abroad against convertibility, expropriation, loss due to war, revolution, insurrection, or sanctions imposed on the host government by other nations. The Senate bill did not authorize the latter three guarantees.

The House bill authorized the President to guarantee up to 75 percent of an investment, up to \$10 million, against unspecified risks but set a ceiling of \$100 million on such guarantees. The Senate bill set a ceiling of \$85 million on unspecified risk guarantees, and authorized guarantees, up to \$10 million, on investments in Latin America housing projects with a ceiling of \$15 million on such guarantees.

Chapter II, Titles four and five (investment surveys and development research) were the same in both bills.

Chapter III, International Organizations. The House bill authorized \$153.5 million for voluntary contributions to international organizations but did not allot the funds among the organizations as the Senate bill did.

Chapter IV, Supporting Assistance. The House bill authorized \$481 million for supporting assistance while the Senate bill authorized \$450 million.

Chapter V, Contingency Fund. The same in both bills.

Chapter VI, Aid to Agrarian Economies. The House bill specified that 50 percent of all aid to an agrarian country should be furnished to aid agriculture.

PART II -- MILITARY ASSISTANCE

The House authorized \$1.8 billion for military aid in each of fiscal years 1962 and 1963 while the Senate authorized \$1,550,000,000 for the same period.

The House authorized the President to use \$400 million of Defense Department supplies for military aid to foreign nations in emergencies during fiscal 1962, and permitted the Defense Department to incur obligations in anticipation of reimbursement for the materials. The Senate authorized \$200 million annually for such purposes but did not limit it to fiscal 1962, and required reimbursement through supplemental appropriations.

The House limited aid to Latin America to \$60 million in fiscal 1962, but the Senate limited such aid to \$55 million.

PART III -- GENERAL PROVISIONS

The House bill did not establish an Office of Small Business to aid small businesses to participate in the foreign aid program. The Senate bill did establish such an office.

The House bill prohibited purchase of U.S. patented drugs from foreign companies unless such companies were licensed by the U.S. patent holder to produce the drugs. The Senate bill included no such prohibition.

The House bill limited the total original value of property transferred to the Agency for International Development in one fiscal year for future resale to foreign small businesses to \$35 million. The Senate ceiling was \$50 million.

The House bill prohibited aid to the current government of Cuba and authorized the President to establish a complete U.S.-Cuba trade embargo. It also prohibited aid to any nation assisting Cuba unless the President determined such aid was in the national interest. The Senate bill did not bar aid to Cuba by name.

The House bill prohibited aid under the Act to 18 listed Communist countries, but the Senate prohibited aid to any country unless the President determined it was not dominated by Communism.

The House bill prohibited aid for construction or operation of a productive enterprise unless the recipient country agreed to limit exports to the U.S. to 10 percent of the total annual production of the enterprise. The Senate bill included no such provision.

The House bill included detailed specifications of the duties of the Inspector General, Foreign Assistance, but the Senate bill did not include such specifications.

The House bill authorized 45 super-grade administrative personnel positions while the Senate bill authorized 60 such positions.

The House bill authorized \$49 million for administrative expenses, while the Senate bill authorized \$51 million.

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press, and religion. (The Dole amendment required aid recipients to guarantee such freedoms.) Voice.

Frances P. Bolton (R Ohio) -- Require the President whenever practicable to carry out aid programs through private U.S. and foreign channels, including the extension of loans to individuals, corporations and other organizations. Voice.

Aug. 18 -- Richard L. Roudebush (R Ind.) -- Prohibit use of foreign aid funds for the purchase of U.S. patented drugs from a foreign company which was not licensed by the U.S. patent holder to produce the drugs. Standing vote, 87-66.

Sidney R. Yates (D Ill.) -- Require the President to administer the Development Loan Fund and development grants, investment guarantee programs and investment surveys in Latin America in accord with the Act of Bogota of 1960, and directed the President when requested by a recipient nation to assist in fostering agrarian reform. Voice.

Dante B. Fascell (D Fla.) -- Authorize the President to establish a total embargo on U.S.-Cuban trade. Voice.

Meader (R Mich.) (in the form of a substitute for a pending Rogers (D Fla.) amendment) -- Prohibit aid to the current (Castro) Government of Cuba. (The Rogers amendment would have prohibited aid to any country which assisted Cuba in addition to prohibiting aid to Cuba.) Voice.

Paul G. Rogers (D Fla.) -- Prohibit aid to nations assisting Cuba unless the President determined it to be in the national interest. Voice.

Clement J. Zablocki (D Wis.) (in the form of a substitute for a pending Dent (D Pa.) amendment) -- Prohibit aid for construction or operation of a productive enterprise unless the country agreed to limit exports to the U.S. to 10 percent of the total annual production of the enterprise, authorize the President to establish necessary import controls if such agreement was not implemented, and permit the agreement or restrictions to be waived only for national security reasons. (The Dent amendment would have prohibited aid for an enterprise if it exported to the U.S. more than was needed to meet the unmet U.S. demand for the product.) Voice.

Bob Casey (D Texas) -- Prohibit aid to 18 listed governments, including Cuba and Yugoslavia and Poland, dominated by the international Communist movement. Standing vote, 124-86.

Craig Hosmer (R Calif.) -- Label Communist countries as members of the Communist conspiracy. Voice.

Porter Hardy (D Va.) -- Prevent payment of the Inspector General 35 days after a request for information relating to his activities was submitted if the information requested was not made available. Voice.

Tom Murray (D Tenn.) -- Restrict the number of supergrade administrative personnel positions to the current level of 45 by eliminating the proposed 18 new positions. Standing vote, 147-130.

Fascell (D Fla.) -- Eliminate provision permitting the President to certify that he forbade an agency to supply information requested by Congress. Voice.

Lindsay (R N.Y.) -- Require that to the maximum extent practicable foreign aid personnel be assigned to areas for which they have special competency, including the appropriate language. Voice.

Frank M. Clark (D Pa.) -- Establish three Assistant Inspector Generals, Foreign Assistance, one of whom

should be a professional engineer, responsible for engineering, construction and operations. Voice.

Rogers (D Fla.) -- Require the President to provide Congress with an annual plan for each country receiving grant aid, specifying, whenever practicable, that grant aid would be reduced and eventually terminated. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Aug. 17 -- Laurence Curtis (R Mass.) -- Authorize \$1 billion for the Development Loan Fund in 1963 and 1964 and require annual appropriations. Voice.

Curtis (R Mass.) -- Require the President to submit to the Senate Foreign Relations and the House Foreign Affairs Committees and the House and Senate Appropriations Committees plans for loans of \$5 million or over 30 days' before entering into commitments, and permit the Committees to report a concurrent resolution to disapprove the loan, which would have the highest privilege for floor consideration. Standing 10-99.

John V. Lindsay (R N.Y.) -- Require the Treasury Secretary, an Under Secretary or Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, the Director of the Office of Development Financing, the Chairman of the Export-Import Bank, the Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, and the Secretary of Commerce and the Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board to be members of the Development Loan Committee. Standing vote 55-91.

E. Ross Adair (R Ind.) -- Reduce the Development Grant authorization from \$380 million to \$330 million in fiscal 1962. Voice.

James B. Utt (R Calif.) -- Delete a provision earmarking \$25,000,000 of the \$380 million for development grants for loans in foreign currencies to small farmers associations. Voice.

Gross (R Iowa) -- Delete \$1 billion program for investment guarantees against war, revolution, insurrection or sanctions against the host government by other nations which injured the U.S. business abroad. Voice.

George Meader (R Mich.) -- Establish a 14-member Commission to study foreign aid activities and recommend policies to stimulate private investment abroad. Voice.

Gross (R Iowa) -- Reduce the supporting assistance authorization from \$481 million to \$300 million in fiscal 1962. Voice.

Adair (R Ind.) -- Reduce the authorization for the contingency fund from \$300 million to \$250 million in fiscal 1962. Standing vote, 55-85.

Lindsay (R N.Y.) -- Establish an Office of Private Development, headed by one of the 12 officers which the President was to appoint to administer economic assistance. Voice.

Aug. 18 -- William Fitts Ryan (D N.Y.) (in the form of a substitute to a pending Samuel S. Stratton (D N.Y.) amendment) -- Require the foreign aid administrator to consider procuring foreign aid supplies in U.S. areas in which 6 percent or more of the work force was unemployed. Voice.

Stratton (D N.Y.) -- Require the President to the maximum extent practicable to require aid recipients to procure supplies in U.S. areas in which 6 percent or more of the labor force was unemployed. Standing vote, 50-87.

Adair (R Ind.) -- Prohibit the President from waiving the Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act of 1951 (the Battle Act) prohibition against aiding Communist countries in administering a discretionary fund of \$250 million. Standing vote, 85-95; reaffirmed by teller vote, 139-139.

Gross (R Iowa) -- Delete provision allowing the President to waive any existing law to administer supporting assistance in a discretionary manner to meet U.S. objectives in Germany and West Berlin. Standing vote, 12-183.

Harold R. Collier (R Ill.) (in the form of a substitute for a pending Casey (D Texas) amendment prohibiting aid to 18 listed Communist-controlled governments) -- Prohibit aid to nations with Communist controlled governments. Voice.

John Bell Williams (D Miss.) -- Prohibit foreign aid to nations which in the future vote for the admission of Communist China to the United Nations. Teller vote, 102-212.

Tom Murray (D Tenn.) -- Reduce the salary ceiling for the Inspector General, Foreign Assistance from \$20,000 to \$19,000 per year and the Deputy Inspector General, Foreign Assistance from \$19,500 to \$18,500 per year, and eliminate the two Assistant Inspector Generals provided under the Committee bill. Standing vote, 105-140.

Gross (R Iowa) -- Eliminate all reference to the Peace Corps in the foreign aid bill. Standing vote, 76-143.

PLANE HIJACKING

The House Aug. 21 by a 373-5 roll-call vote passed a bill (HR 8384) amending the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to make piracy and other crimes committed aboard commercial airplanes in flight federal offenses and to provide an optional death penalty for piracy. (For voting, see chart p. 1498) The Senate Aug. 10 passed a similar bill (S 2268). (Weekly Report p. 1380)

The House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported HR 8384 Aug. 16 (H Rept 958). The Transportation and Aeronautics Subcommittee held hearings on the bill Aug. 7 and 8. The Committee bill was passed under suspension of the rules, barring floor amendments. Committee Chairman Oren Harris (D Ark.) said HR 8384 was necessary because the speed of aircraft made the problem of establishing jurisdiction difficult, and the 1960 international "Convention on the High Seas" was not effective in aircraft piracy cases because it had not been ratified by a sufficient number of nations. He said HR 8384 would not replace, but would add to, state laws in instances where both applied. The report said the bill would not be limited to cases "in the territorial airspace of the United States" or to United States civil aircraft, but would apply to foreign aircraft carrying American citizens on flights originating at or destined for points within the United States.

During debate Rep. William Fitts Ryan (D N.Y.) said the purpose of the bill could be accomplished without the death penalty being provided. He urged the House to "study carefully the implications of this penalty." He said only "mentally deranged or exceedingly desperate or ruthless" persons would attempt piracy of aircraft and such persons would not be deterred by the threat of the death penalty. Rep. Abraham J. Multer (D N.Y.) said he regretted that the bill could not be amended from the floor. He said he was opposed to capital punishment and felt the death penalty "will not prove a deterrent" to plane hijacking. "As a matter of fact," he said, "It may prove an incentive to the criminal to carry to their deaths with him all of the crew and passengers aboard a hijacked aircraft."

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 8384: Provided the death penalty or a prison sentence of not less than 20 years for piracy of civil aircraft in flight.

Provided fines of up to \$10,000, imprisonment up to 20 years, or both, for interference with any crew member by assault, intimidation or threats, and up to life imprisonment if a dangerous weapon was used.

Made assault, murder and robbery in an aircraft in flight federal criminal offenses.

Provided a fine of up to \$1,000, imprisonment up to a year, or both, for carrying a concealed weapon aboard a plane.

Provided a fine of up to \$1,000, imprisonment up to a year, or both, for knowingly giving a false report of attempts to commit any of these crimes, with the maximum increased to \$5,000 and five years if such reporting was malicious or in reckless disregard of human safety.

Gave the Federal Bureau of Investigation jurisdiction over crimes covered by HR 8384.

Authorized airlines to refuse transportation of persons or property when they believed such transportation might prove "inimical to safety in flight."

FCC REORGANIZATION BILL

Congress Aug. 22 completed action on a bill (S 2034) to reorganize the Federal Communications Commission in order to expedite the agency's handling of major cases. The bill was sent to the White House after the House and Senate approved by voice vote a conference report (H Rept 996) which was a compromise between versions passed July 27 by the Senate and Aug. 3 by the House (HR 7856). (Weekly Report p. 1388)

Although the bill did not provide the authority requested by the Administration for the FCC chairman to make specific work assignments to board employees and commissioners, it did clear the way for faster Commission action on major issues by allowing the Commission as a whole to delegate minor functions to employees. The bill provided that such delegations be made by a majority of the Commission holding office (constitutional majority), as called for in the House version, instead of by a Senate-approved provision for a majority of members then present. As provided in both the House and Senate versions, it also expedited FCC action by putting oral argument on exceptions to agency decisions on a discretionary instead of required basis, and by giving the Commission authority to either accept or deny appeals for overall review without giving a reason.

FCC Chairman Newton N. Minow Aug. 22 said S 2034 made all the changes he considered necessary in present law. The Administration's proposals to reorganize the Commission were carried in President Kennedy's Reorganization Plan No. 2, disapproved by the House June 15 following protests, both in Congress and the communications industry, that the plan would create a "dictatorship" directly under the White House and would be a "surrender" of Congressional authority over the regulatory agencies. (Weekly Report p. 975)

BACKGROUND -- House-Senate conferees, in their Aug. 18 report, agreed to eliminate a House-passed provision authorizing the Commission to limit applications for review by the full Commission in adjudicatory cases to proceedings involving issues of general communication importance. The report said conferees agreed objection always could be raised that an issue was of "general

communications importance," and time consumed in considering this issue might offset any other time saved by the provision. Conferees agreed to a substitute modifying House-Senate provisions relating to employee boards performing review functions. It provided that such employees should "perform no duties inconsistent with such review functions," should be in a grade classification commensurate with their duties, and should be assigned to cases in rotation so far as practicable. The original Senate provision placed no limit on other duties of these employees, while the House had stipulated they have no other duties. The report said the FCC had submitted as examples of added duties not inconsistent with review functions such work as drafting or analyzing legislation, studying agency procedures for improvements, assignment to the Administrative Conference of the United States and aid to commissioners in drafting of opinions. Conferees retained in the bill a Senate proviso, not in the House measure, that the authority delegated to pass on exceptions to a decision should not be the same one which made the decision, and said this was more a difference of language than substance.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the White House, S 2034 amended the Communications Act of 1934 as follows:

Authorized the Commission, by a vote of a majority then holding office, to delegate to a panel of commissioners, an employee board or an individual employee functions with respect to hearing, determining, ordering, certifying and reporting.

Provided that delegation of review functions in adjudicatory cases could be made only to an employee board of three or more employees; that such employees be qualified by training, experience and competence and perform no duties inconsistent with these functions; that they be in a grade classification commensurate with their job, be assigned in rotation so far as practicable and not be responsible to supervision by any employee engaged in investigative or prosecuting duties for any agency.

Specified that the Commission must pass on every application for overall review of an employee board's review of a hearing examiner's decision.

Authorized the Commission to deny, without specifying any reason, a review of exceptions filed to an initial decision of a delegate.

Made discretionary the right of a delegatee to grant oral argument when requested on any exception to a hearing examiner's findings.

Provided that the delegatee passing on any exception in an adjudicatory case should not be the same one which made the decision to which the exception was taken.

Provided that, in adjudicatory cases, no person who participated in preparation of a case should make any added presentation to any FCC personnel connected with hearing or reviewing the case unless upon notice to all parties to participate.

In addition, S 2034 repealed that section of the Communications Act which established a review staff for the agency.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION FUNDS

The Senate Aug. 22 passed by voice vote and sent to conference a bill (HR 8302) appropriating \$1,020,146,750 for construction at military installations in the United States and abroad for fiscal 1962. The appropriation was \$136,787,750 over the \$883,359,000 provided by the House but \$27,421,250 less than the revised budget estimates.

HR 8302 provided \$917,014,000 for the regular forces, \$66,132,750 for the reserves and the Army and Air National Guards and \$37 million for the Office of the Secretary of Defense and for Loran stations. The bill provided \$285 million for the construction of Air Force missile bases and a large proportion of the Navy appropriation was earmarked for construction in support of the Polaris submarine program.

The bill included \$34.6 million for 2000 family housing units at \$17,300 each and authorized 3000 privately built FHA-insured Capehart housing units.

An amendment offered by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) cutting \$3,812,000 for the transfer of the Army Food and Container Institute from Chicago to Natick, Mass. was rejected by voice vote. \$3,409,000 appropriated for the transfer had been deleted by amendment on the House floor and the \$3,812,000 restored in the Senate Committee.

BACKGROUND -- The House July 25 passed HR 8302, appropriating \$883,359,000. (Weekly Report p. 1309)

HR 8302 was reported (S Rept 732) Aug. 14 by the Senate Appropriations Committee. The Committee restored several of the cuts made by the House, including \$12 million for the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

The report said the Committee increased the appropriation for the Army and Air National guards over Administration requests to meet "increased operational missions required by the Air National Guard in the present emergency" and to bring the National Guard armory program up to requirements.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, HR 8302 appropriated:

Army	\$ 176,512,000
Navy	201,259,000
Air Force	539,243,000
Defense Department	27,000,000
Loran stations	10,000,000
Reserve Forces	66,132,750
TOTAL	\$1,020,146,750

AMENDMENT REJECTED

Aug. 22 -- Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) -- Delete \$3,-812,000 from the Army appropriation which would have provided for transfer of the Food and Container Institute from Chicago to Natick, Mass. Voice vote.

WORLD'S FAIR PLANNING

The House Aug. 22 passed by a 353-42 roll-call vote and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 7763) authorizing \$300,000 for planning for United States participation in the World's Fair to be held in New York City in 1964 and 1965. (For voting, see chart p. 1498)

As approved, the bill authorized the President to plan for United States participation in the Fair, including theme development and proposed exhibit structures, and to report his recommendations to the Congress by Jan. 15, 1962. Congress would then have the final decision on the scope and nature of United States participation.

Opponents of the measure objected that it delegated "untrammeled power" to the President, would only provide more money and jobs for the "Kennedy machine" and had been brought up under suspension of the rules so that it could not be amended.

BACKGROUND -- HR 7763 was reported (H Rept 959) Aug. 16 by the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

IDENTICAL BIDS

The House Aug. 22 by voice vote passed and sent to the Senate an amended bill (HR 8603) to help eliminate identical bidding on contracts for sales or purchases by federal agencies.

The bill, which was unanimously reported by the House Government Operations Committee Aug. 17 (H Rept 989), was introduced by Wright Patman (D Texas). Patman Aug. 22 said the bill was supported by members of both parties "concerned with a free and unfettered competitive economy" and served to put "the glare of publicity on identical bidding." The Executive and Legislative Reorganization Subcommittee held hearings on identical bidding legislation April 25.

PROVISIONS -- As passed, the bill:

Required federal procurement officers to report to the Attorney General identical bids exceeding \$10,000 made in response to an advertisement to bid.

Exempted from the reporting requirement cases where only foreign sources have participated and where delivery and performance is to take place outside the United States.

Required each bid to be accompanied by an affidavit, certifying that there has been no collusion with other vendors and that the contents of the bid have not been communicated to others.

Directed the Attorney General to invite state and local governments to submit similar reports.

Directed the Attorney General to report quarterly to Congress, with his report to be published as a House document.

BACKGROUND -- President Kennedy April 24 issued Executive Order No. 10936, requiring that reports on identical bids be made to the Attorney General. The Order was issued while the Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee was holding hearings on alleged price fixing and bidrigging in the electrical equipment industry. (Weekly Report p. 1195)

CLAYS, SHALE DEPLETION

The House Aug. 21 passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 7057) to clarify the tax treatment of certain clays and shale for years prior to Dec. 14, 1959, by providing that percentage depletion allowances prior to that date would be based on the value of the finished or end product, rather than the raw material. The bill did not change any depletion rates or affect the base for percentage depletion in the future. It was aimed at correcting what Congressmen termed a "gross inequity" on the part of the Internal Revenue Service in attempting to collect taxes "retroactively" on the basis of a 1960 Supreme Court decision (*U.S. v. Cannelton Sewer Pipe Co.*) which made the raw material the base for depletion allowances. (This base, less favorable to the industry, was reaffirmed in the Public Debt and Tax Rate Extension Act of 1960 (PL 86-564 -- 1960 Almanac p. 362).

BACKGROUND -- The House Ways and Means Committee Aug. 15 reported HR 7057 (H Rept 939). The Committee said there had been a long line of court cases upholding percentage depletion on the finished product prior to the 1960 court decision, and the Internal Revenue

Service itself had settled many cases on this basis. However, after the June 1960 Cannelton decision, in which the Court ruled that fire clay was marketable in a raw state, and thus subject to depletion allowance at that stage, the IRS then announced it would follow the principles of the Cannelton case in disposing of earlier cases, and its decision was "highly inequitable," the Committee said. The cutoff date on HR 7057, Dec. 14, 1959, was the date the Court granted certiorari in the Cannelton case.

The report said the Treasury Department reported that refunds pending for 1951-57 were approximately \$17 million, and revenue losses for 1957-60 would be \$22 million to \$24 million. The report said, however, that not all of the \$17 million would be lost under the bill and the 1957-60 amounts had been taken into account in revenue estimates under present law, so they would not represent a reduction in presently estimated revenues.

DEBATE -- Aug. 21 -- Oren Harris (D Ark.) -- The "terrific impact of action under the present procedure by the Internal Revenue Bureau" had led more than 200 Members of Congress to send a resolution to the Ways and Means Committee in support of HR 7057.

E.Y. Berry (R S.D.) -- The IRS action "would spell financial ruin to a large number of businesses throughout the United States."

MINE SAFETY STUDY

The House Aug. 22 passed by voice vote under suspension of the rules and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 8341) to authorize the Interior Department to study and evaluate the causes of injuries and health hazards in metallic and nonmetallic mines in order to ascertain the most desirable methods for improving mine safety programs. Coal and lignite mines were specifically excluded from the study.

The bill gave Interior Department officials the right to enter all of the mines subject to the study involved in interstate commerce for the purpose of gathering data and stipulated that the Secretary should file a report, along with recommendations, to Congress within two years after enactment.

During debate, Adam C. Powell (D N.Y.), the bill's floor manager, said that the bill contained no controls and that once the information was made available he believed the mine operators would "utilize this knowledge so effectively that further federal regulation will not be required."

Rep. James G. O'Hara (D Mich.) said that the health hazards were particularly severe in the uranium mining industry where the mine air frequently was as much as 10 times more contaminated than the maximum recommended working level. O'Hara said that the National Safety Council had reported that underground mining, with the exception of coal, was the second most hazardous industry in the United States.

BACKGROUND -- The House Education and Labor Committee Aug. 18 reported HR 8341 (H Rept 997) as a clean bill. The Select Labor Subcommittee held hearings July 10-12 on a similar measure.

The House Rules Committee June 7 refused to grant a rule for House action on a bill (HR 5741) to extend coal mine safety regulations to small mines employing 14 or less persons underground which, under existing law, were exempt from federal regulations. (Weekly Report p. 953)



Committee Roundup

FOREIGN TRADE PROMOTION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Commerce.

ACTION -- Aug. 15 reported a bill, the Foreign Commerce Act of 1961 (S 1729 -- S Rept 744), with amendments, designed to promote U.S. foreign commerce. The measure directed the Secretary of Commerce to expand, both domestically and overseas, the Department's foreign commerce services, and to provide new services including the establishment of trade missions and trade fairs to exhibit U.S. merchandise; established within the Commerce Department the Foreign Commerce Corps of the U.S. to replace foreign service officers in the U.S. embassies abroad as the economic attachés; directed the Administrator of the Small Business Administration to stimulate interest among small businesses in entering the export market; authorized the Export-Import Bank to undertake a comprehensive program of credit guarantee and insurance against commercial and political risks; and authorized such funds as were necessary to carry out the program.

The report said the relative decline of U.S. exports in recent years had been due to an "unfortunate" combination of statutes and administrative regulations governing exporters. It said that the federal machinery designed to foster foreign trade was either "woefully inadequate or unbearably burdensome in the context of the present international economic situation." S 1729, it said, was intended to improve the machinery and provide incentives and opportunities to U.S. businessmen to increase exports. The measure also would help U.S. businessmen to compete with businessmen of other nations for the world markets, the report said.

The report said that the establishment of a Foreign Commerce Corps under the Commerce Department was necessary if the U.S. "seriously intends to compete" for foreign markets. The action, it said, would be a return to the system used prior to 1939, when the commercial attachés were part of the Commerce Department, which functioned in a "superior fashion." By reinstating the system, the report said, the Department would be given jurisdiction over its activities abroad similar to that maintained by other major federal departments.

In letters to the Committee, the State and Commerce Departments and the Export-Import Bank endorsed the general purpose of the bill, but opposed specific provisions. Both the State and Commerce Departments opposed the proposal to establish a Foreign Commerce Corps. The letter from Secretary of State Dean Rusk said that the original commercial foreign service had been "discarded in recognition of the increasing interdependence of political, economic and commercial matters in foreign affairs." The letter from Under Secretary of Commerce Edward Gudeman said that the objectives of the proposal could be achieved "within the framework of the foreign service" and that the Department currently was working with representatives from the State Department to accomplish those goals. Gudeman's letter also said that the Commerce Department was "not prepared at this time to justify undertaking all of the specific services contemplated" by the bill.

The letter from the Export-Import Bank said that the Bank already had the guarantee authority provided under S 1729 and was currently conducting a program broader than that proposed. It said the measure if enacted would actually "curtail the Bank's ability to be of maximum assistance to exporters."

BACKGROUND -- The Committee held hearings on S 1729 June 21 and 22 and July 11, 13, 21 and 24.

WATER RESOURCES PLANNING

COMMITTEES -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs and Public Works.

CONCLUDED HEARINGS -- Aug. 16 on an Administration bill (S 2246) authorizing appropriations of \$5 million a year for 10 years for matching grants to states for the planning of comprehensive water development projects. The bill created a four-member interdepartmental Water Resources Council -- consisting of the Secretaries of Interior, Agriculture, Army and Health, Education and Welfare -- to coordinate river basin planning and maintain a continuing study of water supply requirements and management. River basin commissions were established to prepare and keep current comprehensive joint plans for federal, state and local development of water and related land resources. (Weekly Report p. 1361) Testimony:

Aug. 16 -- Robert C. Wylie of the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. opposed the bill because it would "tend to nationalize all water resource planning and development." He said that it might "restrict the rights of the states to control, allocate and distribute water to users within their boundaries according to state laws." The duties to be assumed by the Water Resources Council, Wylie said, should be retained by the Congress "as the most effective means of properly representing the viewpoints of the citizens of the nation regarding matters affecting national policy." The proposed river basin commissions would establish precedents which "neither the public nor the Congress will want to see established" and the objective of the commissions could be better accomplished by the creation of interstate compacts, Wylie said. The Council and the commissions, he said, could ignore the traditional "rights of the states to control their water." He called the proposal "hasty legislation" because it was being considered too rapidly and briefly by the Committees and recommended that action be postponed until all parties involved had had an opportunity to review the bill more carefully.

Virgil W. Cothren of the National Lumber Manufacturers Assn. opposed the bill. He said the proposed council would create a "powerful additional level of Government between federal natural resource administrators and local areas" and that the measure "could lead to Presidential control over state forest and other resource laws."

John I. Taylor and Matt Triggs of the American Farm Bureau Federation said that under S 2246 the proposed council would be able to "set its own rules and regulations without even a review by the Congress." This, they said, was "wrong in principle and involves an

unnecessary delegation of Congressional responsibility to the Executive branch."

William G. McFadzean of the National Assn. of Manufacturers said that if Congress passed the measure it would be curtailing its own legislative powers. He said that the coordination of water planning desired through the establishment of the Council could more appropriately be accomplished through Congressional "revision, correlation and improvement of statutes relating to natural resources." Any legislation in this area, he said, should also contain a declaration of states' water rights, acknowledging the states' authority over the "control, appropriation, use and distribution of water within their boundariesand require that federal agencies comply with state (water) laws."

Andrew J. Biemiller of the AFL-CIO endorsed S 2246 as a "movement in the right direction -- that of achieving unified policy and unified, comprehensive planning as foundations of the Federal Government's resources activities." He said the bill should be amended to cover all areas of natural resources planning.

Richard C. Longmire of the National Assn. of Soil Conservation Districts also said the proposal constituted an "important step in the right direction." He said, however, the proposed Council should be made into a full-time Presidential advisory council on resources and conservation and that the bill should be combined with broader legislation covering the entire area of natural resources and conservation planning.

COLLEGE AID

COMMITTEE -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare, Education Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- Aug. 17, 18 and 21 on an Administration proposal (S 1241) providing federal loans for construction of college academic facilities and federal grants to the states for college scholarships. S 1241 authorized \$1.5 billion in 50-year low-interest loans to public and private colleges for construction over a five-year period, and about \$892 million in grants to the states over five years for 212,500 four-year scholarships. The bill was identical to a House bill (HR 5266) which the House Education and Labor Committee May 26 reported as a clean bill (HR 7215) with amendments which provided grants, as well as loans, for construction and made modifications in the original scholarship provisions. Floor action on HR 7215 was blocked July 18 by House Rules Committee tabling. (Weekly Report p. 914)

TESTIMONY -- Aug. 17 -- Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Abraham A. Ribicoff said enactment of S 1241 "would be in accord with the urgent recommendations of the President." He said the U.S. "faces a great challenge in the field of higher education," with college enrollments expected to rise by more than one million in the next five years, an increase of about 30 percent.

Dr. Alan T. Waterman, director of the National Science Foundation, endorsed S 1241 as "a workable mechanism, complementary to several which already exist, for enabling institutions of higher learning to acquire urgently needed academic facilities." He said although the Foundation had authority to request funds from Congress for scholarships it had "deliberately chosen not to" because such funds would be limited to use in the sciences and "might unduly influence some of our ablest young people" toward careers in fields where their talents were not best suited.

Aug. 18 -- Dr. Charles H. Boehm, superintendent of public instruction in Pennsylvania, endorsed S 1241 both in his own testimony and in a statement presented on behalf of his state's Governor, David L. Lawrence (D).

Sen. Clifford P. Case (R N.J.) said he hoped consideration would be given to including in the bill provisions of two measures he had introduced: S 1232, to provide assistance to the states for surveys and planning of college facility needs, and S 1140, to provide a five-year emergency program of federal aid for two-year, "junior" colleges.

John D. Millett, spokesman for the American Assn. of Land-Grant Colleges and State Universities and the State Universities Assn., said the President's proposals "will not be very helpful because they do not go far enough" to aid those colleges he represented. He said few public institutions would be able to utilize the federal aid program for construction because there would be no income with which to amortize the loans. He urged a program including both loans and matching grants to the states on a 50-50 basis. He also said proposals for general federal scholarships "do not have a high priority on the agenda of needed federal action" and that "a considerably better factual basis of information needs to be available" than that cited, which was based on limited sampling, before a scholarship program was approved.

Paul H. Robbins, representing the National Society of Professional Engineers, said consideration should be given to allowing additional income tax deductions for charitable contributions by private corporations for the use of an accredited school of engineering. He also said the primary concern of the government "should be with improving the quality of our college students, not their quantity," and "the greatest need lies in the field of postgraduate education and fellowships, rather than in undergraduate scholarships."

Dr. May Russell of the American Assn. of Junior Colleges supported Case's proposal (S 1140) for federal aid for junior colleges and also recommended matching grants to states for construction.

Aug. 21 -- Patrick Murphy Malin, executive director of the American Civil Liberties Union, said it was possible to draw a line of demarcation between church-controlled elementary and secondary schools and those church-related colleges and universities which were education-centered, and he urged that S 1241 include a section giving the criteria which a church-related institution of higher learning would have to satisfy to qualify for federal aid.

C. Stanley Lowell of Protestants and Other Americans for Separation of Church and State said, "we consider the present moment notably inopportune" for "widening existing categories of aid to church institutions or to create new categories of aid." He said the current blocking of aid to education legislation by the House Rules Committee was "only a hint" of what would become "routine fare" if aid to church institutions was widened and "the scramble and competition for such aid and the rise of unchecked clerical machinations will bring to this nation a scourge of ills from which we have hitherto been free."

Frederick Burkhardt of the American Council of Learned Societies urged that administration of scholarship programs be left to the institutions for more effective planning, and that scholarships also be made available by competition to recent high school graduates not now enrolled in school.

SPACE PROGRAM STUDIES

COMMITTEE -- House Science and Astronautics.

ACTION -- Aug. 15 released two reports in its series of background studies of individual aspects of the national space program, "Space Orbital Rendezvous" (H Rept 909) and "Expandable Space Structures" (H Rept 910). H Rept 909 dealt with problems and potential application of operations involving the joining in space of two or more separate spacecraft. H Rept 910 explored some of the potential uses of lightweight, expandable and inflatable structures of plastic material as space vehicles or as adaptations to rigid-structure spacecraft. The reports were based in part on a May 23 Committee hearing on the orbital rendezvous and a May 19 hearing on expandable structures.

H Rept 909 said a space orbital rendezvous might potentially be used for refueling and repair operations, crew rescue from disabled spacecraft, the assembly of interplanetary and lunar expeditions and military defensive and offensive operations. It said the problem of development of the technique of orbital rendezvous was complicated because the spacecraft to be united must coincide in time, orbit, velocity and direction. Thus, it said, more precise tracking, control of engines, and guidance and command techniques must be mastered before the problems of "coupling" the vehicles once the rendezvous was accomplished could be undertaken.

The report recommended that NASA and the Defense Department review each other's work on an orbital rendezvous to insure a nonduplicating program covering the total range of foreseeable needs. It urged that work be begun at an early date on an orbital rendezvous, in advance of the time that an "ultimate complex system" could be perfected.

The report said in fiscal 1961 NASA spent \$871,422 on orbital rendezvous studies and \$8 million was authorized for 1962. The Defense Department allocated \$6.1 million in 1961 and had requested \$26 million for 1962, for spending on the Air Force Project Saint, "concerned with rendezvous and inspection of hostile or unknown satellites," the report said. (For 1962 NASA and Defense funds see Weekly Report pp. 1258, 1379)

H Rept 910 said the use of expandable structures in space vehicles would "permit doing a number of tasks sooner and with smaller launch vehicles" at a time when the country is seeking ways of "telescoping time in the international race for space." The report said the lighter weight of such vehicles permitted "much larger size for a given weight" and yet maintained strength requirements. It said such vehicles could be "folded into relatively small packages" for the initial launching. Expandable structures, it said, do not "involve the design complications" of rigid structures and have certain advantages in reentry and recovery. No new technological breakthrough was required to make such structures operational but certain problems of design, stress and the development of materials which would withstand the environmental conditions in space, would need attention, the report said.

The report recommended that NASA and the Defense Department consider ways in which expandable structures could contribute to early achievement of "the tasks which make up the national space program." It urged a thorough study of the possible cost savings which might result from the use of lightweight expandable structures.

WELFARE-PENSION PLANS

COMMITTEE -- House Education and Labor.

ACTION -- Aug. 18 reported a clean bill (HR 8723 -- H Rept 998) amending the 1958 Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act to provide for its more effective enforcement. The bill was approved July 19 by the Special Labor Subcommittee, with amendments, after hearings May 24-26 and June 1-2 on Administration proposals (HR 7234-35). (Weekly Report p. 948)

As approved, HR 8723 required more detailed financial reports from the administrators of more than 118,000 welfare and pension plans with assets of some \$48 billion. Under the 1958 Act, the Labor Department was the custodian of fund reports but had no investigative authority. Under HR 8723, the Secretary of Labor was authorized to conduct investigations: when the certification of an annual report did not satisfactorily resolve or clear up an alleged violation and the Secretary had "reasonable cause" to believe an investigation might disclose violation; on his own motion, when he found reasonable cause with respect to violations.

The Secretary also was authorized to bring civil actions to enjoin violations, to subpoena witnesses, investigate reports on file and search out those who failed to file reports. The bill also authorized the Secretary to make regulations concerning plan descriptions and reports and to issue rulings and interpretations for plan administrators.

HR 8723 also provided that embezzlement of funds would be punishable by a \$10,000 fine or five years imprisonment, or both. The bill required the bonding of all administrators, officers and employees of welfare or pension plans who directly handled funds or other assets. (The Administration had sought bonding of all persons having any connection with funds.) In addition, the bill authorized the Labor Department to grant exemptions in instances where bonding was adjudged unnecessary.

In other provisions, HR 8723: created a 13-member advisory council to advise the Secretary on administration of the Act, composed of representatives of business-management-labor and the general public; specifically stated that descriptions of plans and annual reports were public information; required those filing reports to maintain, for five years, supporting records for verification of material on file; stipulated that any change in information of a plan must be reported within 60 days, and increased from 120 to 150 days after the end of the reporting year the time for publishing annual reports.

The report said the legislation was necessary because, "as the scope and importance of these plans grew, there came to light certain instances of dishonesty, looting, and diversion of funds which had weakened some plans to the point that there was danger that the anticipated benefits would not be available when needed," and "the record is clear that 'self-policing' and the institution of suits by participants and beneficiaries will not result in compliance with even the provisions of the present law."

In minority views, Republican Reps. Edgar W. Hiestand (Calif.), Donald C. Bruce (Ind.), John M. Ashbrook (Ohio) and Dave Martin (Neb.) said present criminal laws, combined with the present Act, provided adequate safeguards and HR 8723, "in motivation and underlying purpose" was "a long step in the direction of overall regulation of all welfare and pension plans by the Secretary of Labor."

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- July 31 -- Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg, in a statement to the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Labor Subcommittee during hearings on a similar bill (S 1944), said he objected strongly to the investigative authority provisions of HR 8723 because they had been watered down too much.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

COMMITTEE -- House Education and Labor.

ACTION -- Aug. 17 reported a bill with amendments, (HR 8028 -- H Rept 988) authorizing grants of \$10 million annually for three years for the evaluation and demonstration of techniques designed to control or prevent juvenile delinquency and for training of personnel employed in delinquency prevention. As reported, HR 8028, the Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Offense Control Act of 1961, provided such assistance to state and local governments and private agencies engaged in preventing juvenile crime. The bill directed the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to furnish technical assistance on prevention and control to such institutions and agencies. HR 8028 was similar to an Administration bill (HR 7178) providing a five-year program of demonstration and training grants, on which the Committee held five days of hearings July 10-12 and 17-18. (Weekly Report p. 1266)

The need for federal assistance was urgent, the report said, because juvenile delinquency had increased steadily during the past decades. In 1960, it said, 440,000 children between 10 and 17 years old were referred to delinquency courts. If the trend continued, it said, between three and four million children would be before the courts in the next decade. It said the court cases represented only a "fraction" of the problem that was increasing in both urban and rural areas and was of "serious national concern."

BACKGROUND -- President Kennedy May 11 sent draft legislation for federal assistance in combatting juvenile delinquency to Congress, requesting a five-year program costing an estimated \$50 million. (Weekly Report p. 868)

The Senate April 12 had passed a bill (S 279) authorizing \$20 million for a four-year program of pilot projects and personnel training. (Weekly Report p. 631)

EDUCATIONAL TV

COMMITTEE -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

ACTION -- Aug. 21 reported a bill (HR 132), in the form of a substitute, authorizing a \$25,520,000 program of federal grants to the states, on a matching basis, for development and construction of educational television facilities. Of the total, \$520,000 was allocated for development of state surveys and programs for educational TV facilities, and \$25 million for construction. For the development programs, there was a \$10,000 maximum for each of the 50 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico; for construction, a \$1 million maximum for each. The survey grants would have to be matched, dollar-for-dollar; construction grants were limited to 50 percent of the approved cost of the project.

The bill, approved by a 21-3 vote, authorized appropriations for surveys for three years, from July 1, 1962 to June 30, 1965, and funds for construction for four years, from July 1, 1962, to June 30, 1966. Funds would remain available for grants for surveys until July 1, 1967,

to states with approved applications submitted before July 1, 1966. In the case of construction grants, appropriations would remain available for grants on applications submitted before July 1, 1967.

The report said legislation was needed because "there is grave danger that unless the process of getting educational television stations on the air is speeded up, the demand to use these channels for commercial television may become irresistible and thus they will be irretrievably lost to education."

The report included a letter from Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Abraham A. Ribicoff supporting HR 132 with minor modifications.

BACKGROUND -- The Senate March 21 had passed a bill (S 205) authorizing a \$51 million, five-year program of outright federal grants for educational TV, with total grants to each state limited to \$1 million. In the House, six bills were considered by the Commerce Committee's Communications and Power Subcommittee, with three similar to the Senate-passed bill, and three calling for a \$52.5 million matching grants program as requested by the Administration. Included in the latter group was the original version of HR 132. (Weekly Report p. 892)

Committee Briefs

CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

The House Judiciary Committee Aug. 18 reported a bill (HR 6496 -- H Rept 995) extending the Civil Rights Commission for two years until Sept. 9, 1963. The report included a letter from President Kennedy supporting the extension. HR 6496 was approved by the Committee Aug. 8. (Weekly Report p. 1399)

COMMUNICATIONS PROTECTION

The House Judiciary Committee Aug. 17 reported a bill (S 1990 -- H Rept 965) setting penalties for destruction of privately owned communications facilities. The bill was identical to the version passed by the Senate June 29. (Weekly Report p. 1230)

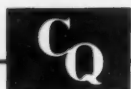
CREW LEADER REGISTRATION

The House Rules Committee Aug. 23 refused to grant a rule on a bill (HR 7812), the Farm Labor Contractor Registration Act of 1961, requiring annual federal registration of farm labor contractors (crew leaders) -- the middlemen in making work arrangements between 10 or more migrant workers and the growers in interstate agricultural employment. The Committee heard testimony from Reps. Herbert Zelenko (D.N.Y.), E.C. Gathings (D Ark.) and Charles M. Teague (R Calif.).

HR 7812 was reported (H Rept 723) by the House Education and Labor Committee July 19.

TAX REVISION

The House Ways and Means Committee Aug. 23 announced that it would put off action on President Kennedy's tax revision program until the second session of the 87th Congress when it would be the first item on the Committee agenda. The Committee held extensive hearings on the proposals. (Weekly Report p. 987)



TEXAS REPUBLICANS LOOK FOR MORE CONGRESSIONAL GAINS

A Republican resurgence in previously solid Democratic Texas, symbolized by the May 27 election of John G. Tower as the state's first Republican Senator since Reconstruction days (Weekly Report p. 813, 934), appears to be continuing. Recent developments:

- Several local groups of conservative Democrats have announced their switch to the Republican party. (For report on one group in Littlefield, Texas, see Weekly Report p. 1318)

- Former State Rep. Jack Cox (D), 40, of Breckenridge, Texas, who received 620,000 votes to 909,000 for Gov. Price Daniel (D) in the 1960 Democratic gubernatorial primary, is considering switching to the Republican party and becoming the GOP candidate for Governor in 1962. Cox was formerly director of Freedom in Action, a right-wing Texas political group. The Houston Post Aug. 23 reported that Cox had discussed his possible switch of party allegiance and gubernatorial candidacy with Tower during a two-hour Washington-to-Texas telephone conversation Aug. 21. There were reports that Cox was seeking assurances of a clear GOP primary field before announcing his switch. Likely contenders in the 1962 Democratic gubernatorial primary include Rep. James C. Wright Jr. (12th District - Fort Worth) and Will Wilson, the state attorney general.

- The Texas GOP expects to make an effort in 1961 and 1962 to capture at least six currently Democratic Congressional seats, Tower and Rep. Bruce Alger (R 5th District - Dallas) said Aug. 22.

- The Republicans feel they have a good chance in the upcoming special election in the 20th Congressional District (San Antonio).

SPECIAL HOUSE ELECTIONS

Two special elections for Texas House seats are in sight. In the 20th District, Rep. Paul J. Kilday (D) will resign following the current session of Congress in order to accept a Presidential appointment to the Court of Military Appeals. (Weekly Report p. 956, 1007) In the 13th District (North Central, Wichita Falls), reports indicate Rep. Frank Ikard (D) will soon resign to accept a \$50,000-a-year post as executive vice president of the American Petroleum Institute.

The Texas Legislature, acting in the wake of news of the prospective Congressional vacancies, early in August passed a bill changing the state's election laws so that a runoff election must be held if no candidate receives a majority in a special House election. Previously, top man in a special House race was declared the winner, regardless of the number of candidates who had filed or the split in the vote. Proponents said the new law was "election reform" but opponents charged its real motivation was to cripple Republican chances of capitalizing on a split Democratic vote in a special election such as the two in prospect.

OUTLOOK -- 20th District -- A spirited race has already begun between a strong liberal, State Sen. Henry B. Gonzalez (D), and a strong conservative, San Antonio

lawyer and former county GOP head John Goode Jr. (R). No other major contenders have yet announced their candidacies, though conservative Democrats have said they will field a candidate.

Republicans have announced they will pour all available resources into San Antonio in an effort to widen their Texas beachhead. Tower has announced his intention to campaign in the district.

Gonzalez, however, received a major boost through the endorsement of Maury Maverick Jr., another San Antonio liberal Democrat. Both Gonzalez and Maverick had been candidates in the April 4 special Senate election for former Vice President Johnson's seat and it was generally believed that the resulting split in the liberal Democratic vote paved the way for a strong conservative, interim Sen. William A. Blakley (D), to qualify for the runoff. (Weekly Report p. 813. In the second election May 27, Blakley was defeated by Tower.)

The 20th District returns from both the first and second special 1961 Senate elections give some index of the relative strength of the various political groups in the district: First election -- Gonzalez 25,991, Tower 20,018, Maverick 9,219, Blakley 5,582, Wilson 4,747 and Wright 2,094. Second election -- Tower 27,161, Blakley 22,821.

13th District -- Several Democrats are likely candidates if Ikard resigns. Among them are Jack Hightower, district attorney at Vernon; District Judge Graham Purcell of Wichita Falls; District Judge Jack Grey of Denton; State Rep. Vernon Stewart of Wichita Falls; State Rep. Alonzo Jamison Jr. of Denton; and George Anderson Jr. of Wichita Falls, who is vice president of the North Texas Oil and Gas Assn. To date there has been little speculation in regard to possible GOP nominees.

Chances of a Republican takeover in the 13th District are regarded as slight. In the May 27 runoff election, Blakley outpolled Tower in all 19 counties of the district. In the first election April 4, Tower carried only one of the 19 districts despite the five-way Democratic split.

SENATE CAMPAIGN PREDICTIONS

Greatly disparate estimates of each party's chances in the 1962 Senate elections have been issued by Sen. Vance Hartke (D Ind.), Chairman of the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, and Sen. Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.), Chairman of the National Republican Senatorial Committee.

Hartke Aug. 14 said, "If the elections were held this year....not only would we retain all (our current) 21 seats (up for election in 1962), but we would pick up several Republican seats as well.... No Republican incumbent can feel that his seat is safe next year."

Hartke said that the following GOP Senators up in 1962 "have already been warned by political leaders in their home states that they are in trouble": Sens.

Wallace F. Bennett (Utah), Prescott Bush (Conn.), John Marshall Butler (Md.), Homer E. Capehart (Ind.), Francis Case (S.D.), Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.), Thruston B. Morton (Ky.) and Alexander Wiley (Wis.).

Goldwater Aug. 15 said, "We will not lose a single seat in 1962, and if President Kennedy keeps up the way he's going, we'll pick up at least six new ones." Prime Democratic targets listed by Goldwater were Sens. J.J. Hickey (Wyo.), Joseph S. Clark (Pa.), Benjamin A. Smith II (Mass.), John A. Carroll (Colo.), Frank Church (Idaho), Oren E. Long (Hawaii), Edward V. Long (Mo.) and Wayne Morse (Ore.).

Congressional Quarterly's estimate continues to be that outlined in the 1961 Weekly Report p. 360 (dated March 3, 1961), namely, that little net change in Senate party ratios is likely as a result of the 1962 elections.

NEGRO VOTE

Rep. Adam C. Powell (D N.Y.) Aug. 22 said that Negroes now hold the balance of political power in New York State. "Today," he said, "we stand with massive political power, able to elect or defeat any candidate for any office, county, city or state, who does not consider us." Powell said he had "welded together" over one million Negro voters in the city. In addition, he said, "Over 700,000 Puerto Ricans in this town stand ready to join hands because they know, as the ethnic group of New York farthest down the ladder of opportunity, that they will take a gigantic stride into the future by uniting their masses with the one million Negroes and presenting, together, the single largest voting bloc of any urban group in the United States."

Powell made his remarks before the convention of the Improved Benevolent Protective Order of the Elks of the World meeting in New York City. The convention awarded Powell a plaque as the "Educator of the Year."

Powell said the "imperative need of the hour is for black men and women to save themselves through more and better education." A Bachelor's degree in the humanities "is of absolutely no value in this objective scientific world of absolute truths," he said, calling upon Negroes, "even at the high school level, to start emphasizing, as far as possible, formal training in mathematics, sciences and related subjects."

Powell July 27 endorsed State Controller Arthur Levitt, the regular Democratic organization candidate, in the heated New York Democratic Mayoralty primary campaign. (Weekly Report p. 1317)

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE

Democratic National Committee Chairman John M. Bailey Aug. 5 announced the appointment of five new National Committee staff members and the retention of two others.

Matthew A. Reese of Huntington, W.Va., former executive director of the 1960 Kennedy primary campaign in West Virginia, was named special assistant and director of operations.

Paul Corbin of Janesville, Wis., former coordinator of the upstate New York Kennedy-Johnson campaign during 1960, was appointed as a special assistant.

Tom R. Brislin of Scranton, Pa., previously administrative assistant to former Rep. Donald J. Irwin (D Conn., 1959-61), will be administrative assistant to Bailey and director of political liaison.

William Logue of Towson, Md. was appointed controller of the committee, and Miss Clare Stafford Jones of Washington, D.C. was named assistant to the Chairman.

Louis E. Martin of Chicago and Charles D. Roche of Winchester, Mass. retained their posts as deputy chairmen. During the 1960 campaign, Martin was publicity director of the civil rights division of the National Committee, and Roche was public affairs director of the Citizens for Kennedy-Johnson Committee.

Bailey Aug. 17 announced the appointment of Eugene A. Theroux of Medford, Mass., and Washington, D.C., as college director.

JFK on NAR

The McClatchy Newspapers (California) Aug. 8 reported that President Kennedy is convinced that New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) will be his opponent in 1964. Mr. Kennedy reportedly believes former Vice President Richard M. Nixon will not receive the nomination because if he could not win in 1960, at the zenith of his political career, party leaders will consider his chances in 1964 even slimmer. Sen. Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.) will not be nominated, Mr. Kennedy was reported to believe, because the GOP has not nominated a strong conservative for President since 1936, because Goldwater comes from a small state with few electoral votes, and because Rockefeller will have the backing of most GOP business interests and the eastern wing of the party.

Capitol Briefs

EMPLOYMENT

The Department of Labor Aug. 10 reported that a total of 53,198,000 persons had regular wage or salary paying jobs in July, a record for that month and 14,000 above the number in July 1960. Deputy Assistant Secretary of Labor Seymour L. Wolfbein said the July total meant "we are back....to the point where we were a year ago when we began to get big downward movements; we have recovered just about all the losses," but job recovery had not met the annual influx of jobseekers.

GI'S AS SERVANTS

Rep. Frank Kowalski (D Conn.) Aug. 14 said he had asked the General Accounting Office to investigate 26 instances of what he termed improper use of enlisted men as servants by senior officers at Ft. McNair, Washington, D.C., and to look into the problem generally in all branches of the armed services, where he said between 35,000 and 45,000 enlisted men were being used as servants. "If we could jar loose this thing, we could make thousands of men available for tactical purposes," Kowalski said.

MARITIME STRIKE

The United States court of appeals in New York Aug. 22 upheld a lower court injunction under the Taft-Hartley Act preventing renewal of the nationwide maritime strike before Sept. 21.

The federal district court in New York July 3 issued a temporary injunction at the request of President Kennedy and July 10 made the injunction effective for 80 days, beginning July 3. (Weekly Report p. 1208)



Around The Capitol

BERLIN DEVELOPMENTS

Tension increased in Berlin during the week with these developments (Weekly Report p. 1429):

Aug. 18 -- Soviet note rejected earlier Allied protest against the Aug. 13 action of the East Germans in closing the border between East and West Berlin.

Aug. 19 -- The U.S. increased its military garrison in Berlin, moving 1,500 infantrymen along the Western access route through East Germany and bringing the total U.S. force to 6,500 men. British force was increased by 125 men and four tanks.

Aug. 19-20 -- Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson visited Berlin and addressed the West Berlin Parliament. He was accompanied by Gen. Lucius D. Clay, commander of the Allied forces in Berlin during the 1948 airlift.

Aug. 23 -- Soviets sent a note charging Allies with "provocative" actions by using air access rights to bring spies and saboteurs to Berlin.

Aug. 23 -- East German government reduced the number of cross-over points between East and West Berlin and declared a 110-yard-wide no-man's-land along the border. In response, the Allies stationed 1,000 troops along the border, backed up by tanks and heavy artillery.

NUCLEAR TEST BAN

U.S. Special Ambassador Arthur H. Dean Aug. 23 left Washington for Geneva to resume negotiations Aug. 28 with the Soviet Union for a nuclear test ban agreement. President Kennedy said Dean was returning to Geneva with his "full support and confidence" to make "a further effort to reach an agreement for an effective" ban on the testing of nuclear bombs. Dean was recalled to Washington for consultations after the talks were suspended June 20. Meanwhile, the United States and Great Britain proposed that the test ban issue be included in the agenda for the United Nations General Assembly which meets Sept. 19. (Weekly Report p. 1264)

The talks have been in progress intermittently since October 1958. Currently at issue is the Soviet "troika" proposal to set up a three-man body consisting of one representative from the Soviet Union, one from the West and one from the "neutral" powers to administer the ban agreement.

SENATE RULES CHANGES

Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) Aug. 21 held up the operation of the Senate for nearly 50 minutes in order to emphasize "how utterly ridiculous and unrealistic are the present rules" of procedure. He employed a number of seldom-used tactics, including insistence that the journal for the preceding day be read in full, insistence upon the presence of a quorum of the Senators and refusal to follow the usual practice under the morning hour.

Clark said the "somewhat comical proceedings which I have forced upon the Senate...are in reality deadly serious." He said he hoped the incident would serve to show the necessity for action during the current session on nine proposed changes of the Senate rules which he

had introduced early in 1961. The proposals currently are pending before the Senate Rules and Administration Committee. (Weekly Report p. 31)

Capitol Briefs

VFW CONVENTION

The Veterans of Foreign Wars Aug. 23, in a message to President Kennedy and Congress, recommended that the United States, as "world leader of democracy, abandon its role of appeaser and that it henceforth meet force with force wherever and whenever necessary to preserve the freedom of non-communist nations and the dignity of free men everywhere." The message was sent from Miami Beach, Fla., where group was holding its annual convention.

BRADEN-WILKINSON PETITIONS

The Justice Department Aug. 23 received a petition with about 2,000 signatures requesting Executive clemency for Carl Braden and Frank Wilkinson, convicted of contempt of Congress for refusal to answer questions before the House Un-American Activities Committee.

Justice Department Pardon Attorney Reed Cozart said his office could only act on petitions from the convicted parties themselves, and added that both Braden and Wilkinson have made petitions. Braden's has been turned down and Wilkinson's was still being considered, he said.

The petition was submitted by the New York Council to Abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities. The Supreme Court Feb. 27 by a 5-4 decision upheld the conviction of Braden and Wilkinson and on May 1 the two men began serving one-year prison terms. (Weekly Report p. 346)

PUBLIC WORKS-RECESSION

President Kennedy has announced that he intends to use federal public works projects in 1962 if necessary in order to offset the possibility of "unemployment and economic recession."

In a letter to Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) dated Aug. 7, Mr. Kennedy said, barring unforeseen developments, he intended "to embody the principle of standby authority for capital improvements projects in my legislative program for 1962, along with such other measures as would be needed to protect our economy against unacceptably high levels of unemployment."

COAL PURCHASES

The White House Aug. 23 announced that the United States in September would purchase about 440,000 tons of anthracite coal and coke from domestic producers for U.S. military consumption in West Germany. Such military requirements generally are filled by foreign producers. Special Assistant to the President Meyer Feldman said the cost of purchasing and delivering the coal would be about \$10.8 million, approximately \$2.8 million more than it would have cost to make the purchase overseas.

DRIVE DUE FOR FURTHER DESEGREGATION IN SCHOOLS THIS FALL

Negro leaders plan an intensified nationwide drive against school segregation in September.

Thurgood Marshall, legal counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, June 23 said that all Negro parents in the South will be urged to present their children at segregated schools this fall. "There will be no slowing down any more," Marshall said. "As a matter of fact, we're going to move faster than ever." He said the patience of the Negro is gone and there can be no "cooling off" period. The campaign would also work to end "Jim Crow" schools in Northern cities, Marshall said.

An NAACP spokesman later told CQ that there may be legal action brought in some Northern cities to end de facto school segregation caused by segregated neighborhoods.

Southern School Status

Seven years after the Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954, outlawing school segregation (Brown v. Topeka, Kan. Board of Education), 6.9 percent of the 3.1 million Negro students in states with segregated schools at the time of the decision were actually attending classes with whites. This represents an increase of six-tenths of one percent between fall and spring terms of the 1960-61 school year. (1960 Almanac p. 205)

The Southern School News, an independent, non-partisan publication, reported in its June issue that 17 Southern and border states and the District of Columbia had 213,532 Negroes in racially mixed classes at the end of the 1960-61 school year. The comparable figure for the beginning of the school year was 195,625.

Almost all of the gain of 17,907 occurred in Maryland which registered an increase of 17,871 during the year, caused by a change in the method of reporting the statistics. Maryland now includes Negroes attending with whites in formerly all-Negro schools.

Since 1954, the great bulk of school desegregation has taken place in six border states (Del., Ky., Md., Mo., Okla., W.Va.) and the District of Columbia. These states and the District of Columbia, where the first desegregation occurred, have 209,224 Negroes in bi-racial classrooms, or about 98

percent of the total. The District of Columbia alone accounts for 38.1 percent of all Negroes in mixed classes.

Of 3,548 school districts in these states, 611 are desegregated, a gain of three since the beginning of the 1960-61 school year.

Six states (Ark., Fla., N.C., Tenn., Texas, Va.) had 4,307 Negroes in integrated classes at the end of the school year, or 2 percent of the total. Texas had the highest number with 3,500, or 1.2 percent.

These states have 2,477 school districts of which 171 are desegregated, a gain of 3 during the school year. Further integration for the 1961-62 school year has been planned in all six states.

Four states (Ala., Ga., Miss., S.C.) have no integrated classrooms. Louisiana is reported to have only one Negro student in school with whites -- a drop from the four reported at the beginning of the school year. Georgia is planning some integration in Atlanta schools this fall, and Louisiana has scheduled further desegregation of New Orleans grammar schools. Court action on segregation is pending in South Carolina.

No integration is expected in Alabama or Mississippi on the primary or secondary level this fall.

Faculties

Public school faculties remain segregated in nine states (Ala., Ga., Miss., S.C., Ark., Fla., La., N.C., Va.). Eight other states and the District of Columbia were reported as having some degree of teacher desegregation, although there were reports of some Negro teachers losing their jobs in the change to bi-racial schools. The region has 494,629 teachers, with about 21 percent of them Negro.

HIGHER EDUCATION -- Of the 276 tax-supported colleges and universities in the region, 139 are reported to be desegregated in practice or principle. Court cases are pending at a number of institutions, including the Universities of Mississippi and South Carolina.

The chart shows the status of school desegregation in May 1961 according to the Southern School News.

Desegregation Status in 17 States, D.C. -- Spring 1961

State	School Districts			Enrollment		In Desegregated Districts		Negroes In Schools With Whites	
	Total	Biracial	Deseg.	White	Negro	White	Negro	No.	%
Alabama	114	14	0	516,135**	271,134**	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	422	228	10	317,053†	105,130†	52,126	12,639	113	.107
Delaware	92	26	24	66,630	14,973	47,932	8,628	6,738	.45
Dist. of Columbia ..	1	1	1	24,697	96,751	24,697	96,751	81,392	84.1
Florida	67	67	1	807,512	212,280	133,336	27,502	28	.013
Georgia	198	196	0	626,377	295,255	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	211	172	130	593,494**	41,938**	445,000*	32,000*	16,329	38.9
Louisiana	67	67	1	422,181**	271,012**	37,490	51,113	1	.0004
Maryland	24	23	23	461,206	136,882	456,410	136,882	45,943	33.6
Mississippi	151	151	0	287,781**	278,640**	0	0	0	0
Missouri	1,889	214*	200*	758,000*	84,000*	—	75,000*	35,000*	41.7
North Carolina ...	173	173	10	832,200	307,800	117,404	54,746	82	.026
Oklahoma	1,276	240	190	504,125	40,875	266,405	30,725	9,822	24.0
South Carolina ...	108	108	0	354,227	258,667	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	154	143	7	675,648*	152,352*	130,953	21,881	376	.247
Texas	1,531	720	132	1,840,987*	288,553*	800,000*	85,000*	3,500*	1.21
Virginia	130	128	11	668,500*	211,000*	177,731	52,286	208	.099
West Virginia	55	43	43	416,646	21,010	416,646	21,010	14,000*	66.6
Totals	6,663	2,813	783	10,173,399	3,088,261	3,106,130††	706,163	213,532	6.9

*Estimated. **1959-60.

†1958-59. ††Missouri not included.

METROPOLITAN AREAS FACE SEVERE GOVERNMENTAL PROBLEMS

Metropolitan areas, beset by a host of problems ranging from insufficient finances to inadequate authority for handling routine governmental functions, will continue to need more and more federal assistance unless new methods of local and regional administration are developed.

The major problem facing metropolitan areas is that they are governed, not by one administrative unit, but by a complex of units ranging from community or city governments to county and even state governments, each carrying out its own administrative responsibilities. The result often is a conglomeration of governmental activity, excessive costs, inadequate services and little control over the development of the area involved.

These views, representing the consensus of professional observers, were revealed in a recent study by the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, a federal body set up by Congress in 1959. The Commission, consisting of 25 federal, state and local officials, makes frequent studies of intergovernmental problems on administrative and fiscal matters. Its chairman is Frank Bane, former executive director of the Council of State Governments, and its executive director is William G. Colman.

The report of the Commission, called "Governmental Structure, Organization and Planning in Metropolitan Areas," was released in July by the House Government Operations Committee as a committee print. The Committee said it expected to hold hearings on intergovernmental problems late in 1961.

This Fact Sheet is based on the report and its recommendations for federal and state action.

The Problem

The study was limited to Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, a concept developed by the Budget Bureau and used by the Commerce Department's Census Bureau. The concept refers to counties or groups of contiguous counties containing at least one city, or a complex of cities, with a combined population of at least 50,000. The metropolitan areas, or SMSAs, have generally developed within governmental structures originally designed to take care of rural problems. As the areas have grown, the overlapping functions of the various governmental levels have come into conflict.

The objective of the Commission's study was to suggest methods whereby the Federal Government might encourage state and local governments to clarify their control over metropolitan areas, and insure that federal programs facilitated, rather than hindered, efforts at the local levels.

Statistics developed from the 1960 Census indicate the complexities involved in governing metropolitan areas. They showed that nearly two-thirds -- or 112.9 million people -- of the total United States population of 180 million lived within SMSAs and that the 212 areas in 1960 designated as metropolitan by the Census Bureau

accounted for 84 percent of all the increases in the nation's population during the 1950-60 period. The Bureau has estimated that in 1980 about three-fourths of the total U.S. population (190 million out of 260 million) will be living in metropolitan areas.

The study showed that, of the 212 SMSAs, 133 were entirely under the jurisdiction of a single county government, but the other 79 were intercounty areas which had 80.5 million inhabitants, or nearly one-half of the total population of the United States. Twenty-six of the SMSAs, with a total population of 38.3 million, were interstate. The study showed that in 1960 SMSAs included territory in 46 states and the District of Columbia. Those states without SMSAs were Alaska, Idaho, Vermont and Wyoming.

The report said that population within metropolitan areas more and more tended to be distributed "along economic and racial lines." Unless the trend was altered, the report said, the central city (the core of the metropolitan area) would become "increasingly the place of residence of new arrivals in the metropolitan areas -- of nonwhites, lower-income workers, younger couples and the elderly." (See chart)

Major Obstacles

The following characteristics were listed by the study as obstacles to developing improved metropolitan area governments:

Rurally dominated state legislatures which have continued to oppose modernization of governmental functions largely because of the fear of increased costs. This impediment, the study said, had made it more practical for local governments to seek aid from the federal rather than the state government. The report said that, although apportionment in state legislatures had generally become worse since World War II, several factors had worked to improve the attitude of state legislatures toward metropolitan governments. These included: increased economic and social activity of rural areas had blurred the split between rural and city legislators; city to country migration had changed the constituencies of the rural legislator, bringing city problems to him; in some states the job of reapportioning the legislature has been transferred from the legis-

References

Fact Sheet describing the proposed Urban Affairs and Housing Department, Weekly Report p. 852; Fact Sheet on the Census Bureau's reports on major population characteristics, Weekly Report p. 1171; Editorial Research Report on Metropolitan Areas and the Federal Government, Jan. 21, 1959, Vol. I, p. 41; ERR on Metropolitan Governments, Aug. 15, 1956, Vol. II, p. 571.

lature to the governor or a state board; and the threat of judicial intervention has caused some legislators to re-examine their stand on apportionment and make concessions rather than risk greater political losses through court actions.

The report said that certain economic and political groups were taking an increasingly direct interest in the way local governmental structures in metropolitan areas evolved, thus bringing pressure to bear for effective modernization. These groups, the report said, included real estate investors and developers, the construction industry, retailers, transit companies and commuter railroads.

Inadequate and piecemeal public finance has forced the metropolitan area to resort to a number of expedients in order to pay for governmental operations. The different governmental units that serve the metropolitan area generally are financed separately by their own tax systems and in few cases has there been a joining of fiscal policies in order to pay for combined services or develop programs of improved operation. Metropolitan areas have resorted, with increasing reliance, on federal and state grants, service charges and locally imposed non-property taxes.

State constitutional limitations frequently prevent the proper growth of metropolitan areas by preventing annexations of adjacent communities and efficient application of urban services, police and fire protection and trash collection.

State Ranking

Following is a list of the states, ranked according to the proportion of people living within metropolitan areas in 1960 to the states' total populations.

	PERCENT IN SMSAs		PERCENT IN SMSAs
D.C.	100.0	La.	50.0
Calif.	86.5	Ind.	48.1
R.I.	86.2	Wis.	46.3
N.Y.	85.5	Ga.	46.0
Mass.	85.2	Tenn.	45.8
Hawaii	79.1	Okla.	43.9
N.J.	78.9	Neb.	37.6
Md.	78.2	Kan.	37.4
Pa.	77.9	Ky.	34.1
Conn.	77.6	Iowa	33.2
Ill.	76.9	S.C.	32.2
Nev.	74.2	W.Va.	30.9
Mich.	73.1	N.M.	27.6
Ariz.	71.4	N.C.	24.6
Ohio	69.5	Mont.	22.6
Del.	68.9	Maine	19.7
Colo.	68.0	Ark.	19.1
Utah	67.5	N.H.	17.7
Fla.	65.6	S.D.	12.7
Texas	63.4	N.D.	10.6
Wash.	63.1	Miss.	8.6
Ala.	63.0	Alaska	0
Mo.	57.9	Idaho	0
Minn.	51.3	Vt.	0
Va.	50.9	Wyo.	0
Ore.	54.0		

SMSA Defined

The Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, as officially defined, is a:

"County or group of contiguous counties which contains at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more or 'twin cities' with a combined population of at least 50,000. In addition to the county or counties containing such a city or cities, contiguous counties are included in an SMSA, if, according to certain criteria, they are essentially metropolitan in character and are socially and economically integrated with the central city."

Congressional approval is required before interstate metropolitan areas can coordinate services overlapping state boundaries.

Suggested State Action

The Commission offered 12 recommendations for state action in order to improve the governmental operation of metropolitan areas. The report said that despite the fact that the roles of the federal and local governments were indispensable in solving this problem, the states were the key to the solution.

The Commission said no single approach could be identified as the most desirable, nor could any state, having more than one metropolitan area within its borders, "endeavor to legislate a single solution." Instead, the report said, the Commission recommended an approach whereby the states would legislate "permissive authority" to all of its metropolitan areas so that they could employ whichever method the residents of the areas and their political leaders decided was the most "preferable one in the light of all the attendant circumstances."

Following are the 12 recommendations and the comments made by the Commission:

1. While legislating general "permissive authority," the states should reserve sufficient authority to modify, where necessary, the responsibilities of local governments in metropolitan areas and the relationships between these governments, where it would be in the best interest of the people as a whole.

The report said that, because of the rapid changes which take place in metropolitan areas concerning the method by which governmental services are provided, it would be important that a state government maintain a position from which it could exert leadership, stimulation and, where necessary, supervision in the solution of metropolitan area problems. This would be particularly important where the metropolitan area crossed county lines, leaving the state as the only authority which had jurisdiction over the entire area.

2. Revision of annexation procedures. The report said it was essential that the authority to annex be available to the city governing bodies as well as the area to be annexed. The extension of municipal boundaries, the report said, should be a matter of statewide policy rather than entirely a matter of local self-determination. States should define the type and character of land which should become part of municipal corporations.

3. State authority for two or more local units of government to exercise jointly the power possessed by any one of the governmental units involved and to

contract with one another for governmental services. The report said that intergovernmental arrangements were of two major types: one unit contracting with one or more other units to provide them with certain services; two or more units conducting jointly a particular governmental function or service. The report cited the Los Angeles area as a successful example of the use of intergovernmental contracts.

4. Authority for local governments within metropolitan areas to create service corporations. These corporations, the report said, should have the necessary borrowing and taxing power. In order to establish them initially or, after their establishment, in order to broaden their functions or responsibilities, the project should be approved by the voters in the area involved. The corporation could carry on one or more functions. It would be governed by a council of local officials. It would have the authority to impose service charges, special assessments and issue revenue and general obligation bonds. The report said the fact that the corporation would have these features -- it would perform many functions, its administration would be kept in the hands of elected officials, and it would have the potential of absorbing other functions in the future -- satisfied most of the recent criticism of the "local public authority" or "special district."

5. Permission to transfer between local units of government responsibilities for specified governmental

services. Such a practice, the report said, would enable a municipal government to transfer responsibility for the operation of certain of its functions to the county government when the county was conducting similar or identical functions for other parts of the same metropolitan area.

6. Authority to establish metropolitan area commissions on local governmental structure and services. The commissions would be established either by the governing bodies of the local units of government within the area or by initiative of the voters. They would develop proposals for revising and improving the structures and services of local governments within the metropolitan area. The recommendations would become effective if approved at a special election. This approach, the report said, would enable the people living within a given metropolitan area to change the structure of their government.

7. Authority to establish metropolitan area planning commissions to develop areawide plans for land use and capital facilities and to review zoning ordinances proposed by the various component units. The commission, consisting of representatives of the various political subdivisions involved, would be responsible for formulating broad development plans, a function which must be integrated effectively with the basic decision-making process, the report said. This approach was one of several ways in which the state government could assert

1950 and 1960 Racial Composition of Largest U.S. Cities

Following is a list of cities in the United States with populations of 500,000 or more showing their racial composition as depicted in the 1960 and 1950 censuses:

City	Total population		Nonwhite population		Nonwhite as a percent of total population		Percent change in population 1950-60	
	1960	1950	1960	1950	1960	1950	White	Nonwhite
New York.....	7,781,984	7,891,957	1,141,322	775,516	14.7	9.8	-6.7	+47.2
Chicago.....	3,550,404	3,620,962	837,656	509,437	23.6	14.1	-12.8	+64.4
Los Angeles.....	2,479,015	1,970,358	417,207	211,585	16.8	10.7	+17.2	+97.2
Philadelphia.....	2,002,512	2,071,605	535,033	378,968	26.7	18.3	-13.3	+41.2
Detroit.....	1,670,144	1,849,568	487,174	303,721	29.2	16.4	-23.5	+60.4
Baltimore.....	939,024	949,708	328,416	226,053	35.0	23.8	-15.6	+45.3
Houston.....	938,219	596,163	217,672	125,660	23.2	21.1	+53.1	+73.2
Cleveland.....	876,050	914,808	253,108	149,544	28.9	16.3	-18.6	+69.3
Washington.....	763,956	802,178	418,693	284,313	54.8	35.4	-33.3	+47.3
St. Louis.....	750,026	856,796	216,022	154,448	28.8	18.0	-24.0	+39.9
San Francisco.....	740,316	775,357	135,913	81,469	18.3	10.5	-12.5	+66.8
Milwaukee.....	741,324	637,392	65,752	22,742	8.9	3.6	+9.9	+189.1
Boston.....	697,197	801,444	68,493	42,744	9.8	5.3	-17.1	+60.2
Dallas.....	679,684	434,462	131,211	57,263	19.3	13.2	+45.5	+129.1
New Orleans.....	627,525	570,445	234,931	182,631	37.4	32.0	+1.2	+28.6
Pittsburgh.....	604,332	676,806	101,739	82,981	16.8	12.3	-15.4	+22.6
San Antonio.....	587,718	408,442	43,221	29,545	7.4	7.2	+43.7	+46.3
San Diego.....	573,224	334,387	44,712	18,364	7.8	5.5	+67.2	+143.5
Seattle.....	557,087	467,591	46,528	27,167	8.4	5.8	+15.9	+71.3
Buffalo.....	532,759	580,132	73,388	37,700	13.8	6.5	-15.3	+94.7
Cincinnati.....	502,550	503,998	109,682	78,685	21.8	15.6	-7.6	+39.4
Honolulu.....	500,409	353,020	321,548	298,311	64.3	84.5	+226.9	+7.8

itself more vigorously in the solution of metropolitan area problems.

8. Establish at the state level an agency to provide assistance to metropolitan areas and local governments. The principal function of the agency would be to provide advice in planning and the solution of metropolitan problems and technical assistance when requested.

9. State programs of financial and technical assistance to metropolitan areas, with emphasis on the areas of urban planning, urban renewal, the modernization of building codes and the organization and financing of local governments.

10. Enactment of statutory standards for the establishment of new municipal corporations within metropolitan areas.

11. State acquisition and conservation of "open lands." The land purchased by the states should remove from urban development key tracts of undeveloped land in and around existing and potential metropolitan areas. The states should also authorize local units of government to acquire interests and rights in property within existing metropolitan areas in order to preserve open areas within the pattern of metropolitan development.

12. Authority for the governor to resolve disputes among local governmental units within metropolitan areas. The report said that the "exercise of a friendly, but firm hand....by the governor would often avoid a drift into expedients which would complicate rather than facilitate the evolution of orderly local government within the metropolitan areas."

Recommended Federal Action

Regardless of the extent to which state and local governments assume greater responsibility for metropolitan area planning and organization, the report said, the "national character" of many metropolitan area problems dictated the need for "increased attention and concern on the part of the national government, including efforts to coordinate more effectively the impact at the local level of a considerable number of separate federal programs." The Commission recommended five actions designed to improve the operation of federal programs affecting metropolitan areas:

1. Establishment of a program of federal matching grants to assist local governments in setting up and operating metropolitan planning areas. The only similar program already in effect, the report said, was operated by the Urban Renewal Administration in the Housing and Home Finance Agency for limited urban planning. The proposed program would be much broader in scope.

2. Technical assistance by the federal government to metropolitan planning agencies for the development of areawide plans. The aid, the report said, should be made available through the state planning agencies and should supplement programs already being carried out by the Departments of Agriculture and Commerce and the HHFA.

3. Advance Congressional approval for the establishment of metropolitan area planning agencies where the areas crossed state lines. The report said that since Congressional approval for each proposed interstate compact for planning generally meant "a considerable delay in establishing the metropolitan planning agency needed," the Commission had proposed speeding up the process by securing blanket Congressional approval for compacts dealing specifically with metropolitan planning.

4. Require that all applications for federal grants-in-aid by local governments within metropolitan areas be reviewed by the areas' planning agencies. The report said that the nature of the problem demanded "full exchange of information within metropolitan areas prior to sizable federal contributions for physical facilities in the area." The area planning agencies, the report said, would not have a veto power over the application, but would be responsible for reviewing and commenting upon the request.

5. In order to improve the coordination of federal programs having an impact upon metropolitan areas, the Commission recommended three federal actions: the formulation of national goals and policies; the coordination of operating programs and the establishment of an Urban Affairs Department.

The report said the "federal response to metropolitan problems has not only tended to bypass the states; it has also operated on a single-purpose functional basis, with insufficient attention paid to the need for planning or coordination of the various functions on a comprehensive basis at the federal level." By formulating national goals and policies, it said, machinery would be developed naturally for breaking down each of the federal programs into its component parts as they affect metropolitan areas and then "reconstructing these parts into a new metropolitan area policy which is reconcilable with the national goals."

Conclusions

The Commission said that the problems which it had considered were "so interrelated that no single proposal, standing alone, can be considered an effective approach" toward solution of the over-all problem. However, it added that unless counties and cities were "willing to yield some autonomy to each other and unless the states take necessary, though controversial, action along a number of fronts, the final result can only be a much wider assertion of direct federal action and control than either state or local government officials or the people themselves would be willing to accept under normal circumstances." Wholesale federal assumption of metropolitan area functions, the report said, would "surely come to pass if the only alternative is chaos, disintegration and bickering at the local level."

SOVIET-U.S. FLIGHT PACT

The United States Aug. 22 cancelled plans to complete a compact with the Soviet Union setting up non-stop jet flights between New York and Moscow.

A State Department announcement said that "in view of the international situation, for which the United States is not responsible....(this was) not the appropriate time" for signing the compact. Instead, U.S. and Soviet officials initiated the plan, which a State Department spokesman said meant the two countries were in complete agreement on the compact but were not yet prepared to inaugurate service. The compact called for scheduled flights between the two countries by Pan American World Airways and Aeroflot to begin in the spring of 1962. Negotiations began in 1958, were broken off by the U.S. in the summer of 1960 until the Soviets agreed to return fliers from the downed U.S. RB 47. The fliers were returned in February 1961 and the negotiations were resumed in June.



Presidential Report

TELESATELLITE POLICY

Statement of the President on communication satellite policy:

Science and technology have progressed to such a degree that communication through the use of space satellites has become possible. Through this country's leadership, this competence should be developed for global benefit at the earliest practicable time.

To accomplish this practical objective, increased resources must be devoted to the task and a coordinated national policy should guide the use of those resources in the public interest. Consequently, on May 25, 1961 I asked the Congress for additional funds to accelerate the use of space satellites for worldwide communications. Also, on June 15, I asked the Vice President to have the Space Council make the necessary studies and policy recommendations for the optimum development and operation of such system. This has been done. The primary guideline for the preparation of such recommendations was that public interest objectives be given the highest priority.

I again invite all nations to participate in a communication satellite system, in the interest of world peace and closer brotherhood among peoples throughout the world.

The present status of the communication satellite programs, both civil and military, is that of research and development. To date, no arrangements between the government and private industry contain any commitments as to an operational system.

A. Policy of Ownership and Operation

Private ownership and operation of the U.S. portion of the system is favored, provided that such ownership and operation meet the following policy requirements:

1. New and expanded international communications services be made available at the earliest practicable date;
2. Make the system global in coverage so as to provide efficient communication service throughout the whole world as soon as technically feasible, including service where individual portions of the coverage are not profitable;
3. Provide opportunities for foreign participation through ownership or otherwise, in the communications satellite system;
4. Non-discriminatory use of and equitable access to the system by present and future authorized communications carriers;
5. Effective competition, such as competitive bidding, in the acquisition of equipment used in the system;
6. Structure of ownership or control which will assure maximum possible competition;
7. Full compliance with antitrust legislation and with the regulatory controls of the government;
8. Development of an economical system, the benefits of which will be reflected in overseas communication rates.

B. Policy of Government Responsibility

In addition to its regulatory responsibilities, the U.S. Government will:

1. Conduct and encourage research and development to advance the state of the art and to give maximum assurance of rapid and continuous scientific and technological progress;
2. Conduct or maintain supervision of international agreements and negotiations;
3. Control all launching of U.S. spacecraft;
4. Make use of the commercial system for general governmental purposes and establish separate communications satellite systems when required to meet unique government needs which cannot, in the national interest, be met by the commercial system;
5. Assure the effective use of the radio-frequency spectrum;
6. Assure the ability to discontinue the electronic functioning of satellites when required in the interest of communication efficiency and effectiveness;
7. Provide technical assistance to newly developing countries in order to help attain an effective global system as soon as practicable;

8. Examine with other countries the most constructive role for the United Nations, including the ITU, in international space communications.

C. Coordination

I have asked the full cooperation of all agencies of the government in the vigorous implementation of the policies stated herein. The National Aeronautics and Space Council will provide continuing policy coordination and will also have responsibility for recommending to me any actions needed to achieve full and prompt compliance with the policy. With the guidelines provided here, I am anxious that development of this new technology to bring the farthest corner of the globe within reach by voice and visual communication, fairly and equitably available for use, proceed with all possible promptness.

MESSAGE TO CHURCHILL

Following is the text of the President's telegram to Sir Winston Churchill, marking the 20th anniversary of the Atlantic Charter:

Today marks the 20th Anniversary of the Atlantic Charter. Time has not changed and events have not dimmed the historic principles you there expressed with President Franklin Roosevelt. Our two nations are still united on the common goals you two so eloquently charted at sea. We still believe that all nations must come to the abandonment of the use of force. We still seek a peace in which all the men in all the lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want. And we are still determined to protect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live -- and to oppose all territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the people concerned.

Your own name will endure as long as free men survive to recall these words.

JOHNSON'S RETURN FROM BERLIN

Remarks of the President and the Vice President in the White House Aug. 21 on the Berlin situation:

The President -- The Vice President has given me a report on his remarkably successful and important trip to West Germany and West Berlin. His report emphasizes the confidence and trust which the people of West Berlin have in this country and in its commitments, and it places a heavy responsibility upon all of us to meet that responsibility.

I want to express my thanks to him for this most important service he has rendered to our country, and to General Clay who accompanied him, who was the Commandant in Berlin during the airlift in the late forties -- and Mr. Bohlen from the State Department.

The Secretary of State Mr. Rusk and I are most gratified by their visit, and we are aware, and the Vice President has emphasized this, that we are going to pass through difficult weeks and months in the time ahead in maintaining the freedom of West Berlin, but maintain it we will.

The Vice President -- I feel very fortunate that the President should have asked me to undertake this assignment in company with such distinguished Americans as General Clay and Ambassador Bohlen. It was a most stimulating and inspiring experience.

We first went to Bonn and discussed with Chancellor Adenauer the President's views and the views of this government, and also received suggestions from him. Later we went to Berlin and delivered the President's reply to Mayor Brandt's letter, and further details and views of this government to Mayor Brandt. The exchanges were useful and fruitful, and I think will be productive.

No person can see what we saw without deeply feeling the great responsibilities that America has to the people of West Berlin, and to humanity. They look to us for encouragement, for hope, and for leadership -- and together we are going to continue to march shoulder to shoulder to the end that freedom is preserved in the world.

FOREIGN AID PLEA

Following is the text of a statement by the President Aug. 16 on the subject of foreign aid:

Long term authorization of development loans, as earlier recommended by President Eisenhower, is essential to making certain that our foreign aid program is both efficient and effective. At a time when Secretary Dillon is about to sign our long-range pledge to Latin America, when Asia and Africa are poised between economic development and chaos, when Mr. Khrushchev is probing the West for any sign that our resolve is weakening, I cannot believe that the bipartisan support always given this program is at this crucial moment to be abandoned. I strongly urge the members of the House, by reversing this afternoon's vote, to demonstrate that this nation is still united in its determination to meet its responsibilities and halt the spread of Communism and Castroism by every available means. For eight years the Democrats in both Houses gave President Eisenhower overwhelming support in every major vote on foreign policy and foreign aid. It is urgent that this bipartisan principle be maintained in this crucial hour of the nation's history. (See p. 1466)

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Following is the text of a letter from the President addressed Aug. 17 to the Secretary of Labor regarding the 25th anniversary of the first unemployment insurance payment:

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I want to thank you for your letter concerning the 25th Anniversary of the first unemployment insurance payment. The occasion marks a milestone in the progress of social legislation.

The \$28 billion that has been paid out in benefits since the unemployment insurance program was begun in 1936, has eased the financial burden of many millions of workers who lost their jobs through no fault of their own. It has also contributed materially to lessening the impact of economic downturns on business by providing essential purchasing power for our economy. Thus unemployment insurance has not only helped workers and their families, it has also lightened and shortened the recessions we have experienced during the past 25 years.

The contribution that the unemployment insurance program has made to the nation over the years points up the desirability of the improvements in the program. I have recommended to the Congress. I hope these will be enacted early in the next session.

ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS

Following is the text of a statement by the President Aug. 19 on the return of Secretary of Treasury Douglas Dillon from the Alliance for Progress meeting in Uruguay:

Secretary Dillon and Members of the United States Delegation to the Conference in Punta del Este:

With pride in your accomplishment I welcome you home. You have played a leading role in one of the historic meetings of the hemisphere. You have made plain in action the dignity, the good sense, and the generous purpose of the United States, and its full commitment to the Alliance for Progress.

A great international conference, as you well know, is hard work. Headlines and photographs show only the top of the iceberg. All of you have been heavily engaged in these two weeks in the processes of proposal and counterproposal, argument and study, negotiation and persuasion that are essential to progress in such meetings. All of you have had to bear in mind, and act upon, the requirements both of leadership and of restraint which always rest upon representatives of the United States. We at home have followed your work with great interest, and we know that you have done well.

Alliance for Progress was a phrase in January. It became a proposal in March. Now it is a fact. In the language of the Declaration of Punta del Este, we of the American republics are now committed to a "vast effort to bring a better life to all the peoples of the continent." This is a partnership; there is work in it for all of us, and the United States must surely do its full share.

While you have been in Uruguay -- and I know you will want me to add my thanks to yours for the generous hospitality of the

government and people of that sister republic -- we have been working in Washington for foreign aid legislation to support your efforts. We are still working. So let me take this happy occasion as one more opportunity for me to emphasize to all in our government, and indeed to all Americans, that the great hopes of the Alliance for Progress require strong support for a well designed, fully funded program of aid to friendly nations. Your success, Mr. Secretary, is a challenge and inspiration to us all.

OTHER STATEMENTS

Other recent public statements by President Kennedy (for previous statements, see Weekly Report p. 1452):

Aug. 14 -- Executive Order delegating civil defense medical supplies, equipment and food stockpiling functions. (Weekly Report p. 1431)

Aug. 14 -- Announcement of transmission to Congress of request for \$73,200,000 in supplemental appropriations for fiscal 1962 for civil defense food and medical supplies stockpiling by the Agriculture and Health, Education and Welfare Departments. (Weekly Report p. 1431)

Aug. 14 -- Announcement of transmission to Congress of an amendment to the fiscal 1962 budget involving an increase of \$40 million to finance Peace Corps projects in which 2,700 Americans were scheduled to serve abroad in 1962. The amendment was contingent upon enactment of legislation to establish a permanent Peace Corps. (Weekly Report p. 1455)

Aug. 14 -- Announcement of transmission to Congress of amendments to the fiscal 1962 Bureau of Reclamation budget increasing by \$2.6 million the operation and maintenance appropriation, and decreasing the construction and rehabilitation appropriation by the same amount.

Aug. 14 -- Announcement of the transmission to Congress of work plans for 15 watershed protection and flood prevention projects in 13 states; 20 percent of the projects were located in counties designated for redevelopment under the Area Redevelopment Act. The plans involved 1.1 million acres and involved a cost of \$28.9 million of which the Federal Government would pay \$17.2 million. 54 such projects were transmitted to Congress between May 19 and Aug. 14. (Weekly Report p. 1294)

Aug. 15 -- Announcement that the President directed the Commerce Secretary to release immediately \$818 million in federal-aid highway funds which normally would not have been available until Oct. 1.

Aug. 17 -- Announcement that the President directed the Commerce Secretary to apportion \$3,093,750,000 to states, of which \$2,400,000,000 was for the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways for fiscal year 1963, and \$693,750,000 for the federal-aid primary and secondary highway systems and urban extensions, 75 percent of the fiscal 1963 authorization to provide a year's lead time to states for planning, land acquisition and construction of roads.

Aug. 18 -- Release of messages exchanged between the President and General Cemal Gursel on the Izmir International Fair.

Aug. 19 -- Remarks on welcoming Treasury Secretary Dillon on his return from the Punta del Este conference.

Aug. 21 -- Announcement that the first agreement under PL 480, the farm surplus, Food For Peace agreement had been signed in El Salvador for 25,000 metric tons of wheat and wheat flour on a long-term low interest dollar loan.

Aug. 21 -- Announcement of transmission to Congress of requests for supplemental appropriation of \$1,200,000 for the Treasury Department in fiscal 1962, \$900,000 of which was for Customs inspection under an Aug. 10 law (PL 87-132) reducing the duty-free allowance from \$500 to \$100 for persons returning from abroad and \$300,000 of which was for improved statistical data on commodity classifications of imports. The request included a \$2,500 request for the Mint for a gold medal for the late Dr. Thomas A. Dooley, and appropriation to enable the Area Redevelopment Fund to be used for loans for redevelopment.

Aug. 22 -- Executive Order amending Executive Order No. 10530 relative to land or property in Hawaii no longer needed by the U.S.

Aug. 22 -- Executive Order providing procedures for the award of the National Medal of Science.

PUBLIC LAWS

Public Law 87-138

HR 845 -- Increase rate of special pension payable to certain persons awarded the Medal of Honor. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/3/61 -- House Veterans Affairs reported Feb. 21, 1961. House passed March 6, 1961. Senate Finance reported July 7, 1961. Senate passed, amended, July 11, 1961. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 2, 1961. President signed Aug. 14, 1961.

Public Law 87-139

HR 3279 -- Increase maximum per diem allowance for federal employees traveling on official business. GRANAHAH (D Pa.) -- 1/25/61 -- House Government Operations reported May 3, 1961. House passed May 18, 1961. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported July 14, 1961. Senate passed, amended, July 28, 1961. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 3, 1961. President signed Aug. 14, 1961.

Public Law 87-140

HR 4321 -- Authorize transportation of dependents and baggage of certain retired members of the Armed Forces. KILDAY (D Texas) -- 5/4/61 -- House Armed Services reported May 4, 1961. House passed May 15, 1961. Senate Armed Services reported Aug. 3, 1961. Senate passed Aug. 7, 1961. President signed Aug. 17, 1961.

Public Law 87-141

HR 7445 -- Fiscal 1962 appropriations for the independent offices. THOMAS (D Texas) -- 6/2/61 -- House Appropriations reported June 2, 1961. House passed June 7, 1961. Senate Appropriations reported July 25, 1961. Senate passed, amended, July 31, 1961. House and Senate agreed to conference report Aug. 7, 1961. President signed Aug. 17, 1961.

Public Law 87-142

HR 7722 -- Re command authority of Medical Service Corps officers. House Armed Services reported July 11, 1961. House passed July 17, 1961. Senate Armed Services reported Aug. 3, 1961. Senate passed Aug. 7, 1961. President signed Aug. 17, 1961.

Public Law 87-143

HR 181 -- Re citizenship requirements for enlistments in the Armed Forces. WALTER (D Pa.) -- 1/3/61 -- House Armed Services reported June 27, 1961. House passed July 10, 1961. Senate Armed Services reported Aug. 3, 1961. Senate passed Aug. 7, 1961. President signed Aug. 17, 1961.

Public Law 87-144

HR 7851 -- Fiscal 1962 appropriations for the Defense Department. MAHON (D Texas) -- 6/23/61 -- House Appropriations reported June 23, 1961. House passed June 28, 1961. Senate Appropriations reported Aug. 1, 1961. Senate passed, amended, Aug. 4, 1961. House and Senate agreed to conference report Aug. 10, 1961. President signed Aug. 17, 1961.

Public Law 87-145

HR 4323 -- Increase incentive pay for divers of the Armed Forces. KILDAY (D Texas) -- 2/15/61 -- House Armed Services reported May 4, 1961. House passed May 15, 1961. Senate Armed Services reported Aug. 3, 1961. Senate passed Aug. 7, 1961. President signed Aug. 17, 1961.

Public Law 87-146

HR 2203 -- Authorize exchange of federal property in Rocky Mountain National Park, Colo. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 1/9/61 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 29, 1961. House passed July 10, 1961. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 24, 1961. Senate passed, amended, July 27, 1961. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 7, 1961. President signed Aug. 17, 1961.

Public Law 87-147

HR 2925 -- Re sale of certain lands in Alaska. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 2/18/61 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 24, 1961. House passed Aug. 7, 1961. Senate passed Aug. 8, 1961. President signed Aug. 17, 1961.

Public Law 87-148

HR 5518 -- Revise boundaries of Fort Raleigh National Historic Site, N.C. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 3/13/61 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 29, 1961. House passed July 10, 1961. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 24, 1961. Senate passed, amended, July 27, 1961. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 7, 1961. President signed Aug. 17, 1961.

Public Law 87-149

HR 5228 (S 1240) -- Authorize use of certain military equipment by the Girl Scouts. STAFFORD (R Vt.) -- 3/6/61 -- House Armed Services reported July 19, 1961. House passed Aug. 7, 1961. (Senate Armed Services reported S 1240 Aug. 3, 1961.) Senate passed Aug. 8, 1961. President signed Aug. 17, 1961.

Public Law 87-150

S 54 -- Grant 81 acres of public domain to the Cocopah Indians, Ariz. GOLDWATER (R Ariz.) -- 1/5/61 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 4, 1961. Senate passed April 3, 1961. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 13, 1961. House passed Aug. 7, 1961. President signed Aug. 17, 1961.

Public Law 87-151

S 1085 (HR 7601) -- Provide for the disposal of certain federal lands in the West. McGEE (D Wyo.) and Hickey (D Wyo.) -- 2/28/61 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 25, 1961. Senate passed July 27, 1961. (House Interior and Insular Affairs reported HR 7601 July 27, 1961.) House passed, amended, Aug. 7, 1961. Senate agreed to House amendments Aug. 9, 1961. President signed Aug. 17, 1961.

Public Law 87-152

S 614 -- Authorize use of surplus grain by states for the feeding of certain wildlife. YOUNG (R N.D.) -- 1/26/61 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported June 20, 1961. Senate passed June 22, 1961. House Banking and Currency reported July 20, 1961. House passed Aug. 7, 1961. President signed Aug. 17, 1961.

Public Law 87-153

S 539 -- Make all nationals eligible for certain scholarships under the Surplus Property Act of 1944. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) -- 1/23/61 -- Senate Government Operations reported May 18, 1961. Senate passed May 26, 1961. House Government Operations reported June 21, 1961. House passed Aug. 7, 1961. President signed Aug. 17, 1961.

Public Law 87-154

S 1294 (HR 3531) -- Re Fort Hall Indian irrigation project. CHURCH (D Idaho) -- 3/10/61 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 29, 1961. Senate passed March 30, 1961. (House Interior and Insular Affairs reported HR 3531 July 13, 1961.) House passed, amended, Aug. 7, 1961. Senate agreed to House amendments Aug. 9, 1961. President signed Aug. 17, 1961.

Public Law 87-155

S 763 -- Authorize appropriations to reimburse Commodity Credit Corp. ELLENDER (D La.) -- 2/2/61 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported July 10, 1961. Senate passed July 17, 1961. House Banking and Currency reported July 18, 1961. House passed Aug. 7, 1961. President signed Aug. 17, 1961.

Public Law 87-156

S 809 (HR 1102) -- Authorize transfer of a federal bridge across the Colorado River near Needles, Calif., to the counties of San Bernardino, Calif., and Mohave, Ariz. GOLDWATER (R Ariz.) and Hayden (D Ariz.) -- 2/6/61 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 25, 1961. Senate passed July 28, 1961. (House Interior and Insular Affairs reported HR 1102 July 27, 1961.) House passed Aug. 7, 1961. President signed Aug. 17, 1961.

Public Law 87-157

S 881 -- Authorize documentation of vessels sold or transferred abroad. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 2/9/61 -- Senate Commerce reported April 20, 1961. Senate passed April 27, 1961. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported May 1, 1961. House passed Aug. 7, 1961. President signed Aug. 17, 1961.

Public Law 87-158

S 1087 -- Authorize transfer of certain federal property to the government of American Samoa. LONG (D Hawaii) -- 2/28/61 -- Senate Armed Services reported June 29, 1961. Senate passed July 7, 1961. House Armed Services reported July 19, 1961. House passed Aug. 7, 1961. President signed Aug. 17, 1961.

BILLS INTRODUCED

CQ's eight subject categories and their subdivisions:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. AGRICULTURE | Indians, D.C., Territories |
| 2. APPROPRIATIONS | Judiciary |
| 3. EDUCATION & WELFARE | Commemorative |
| Education | 6. NATIONAL SECURITY |
| Health | Armed Services & Defense |
| Welfare | Atomic Energy & Space |
| Housing | 7. PUBLIC WORKS & RESOURCES |
| Veterans | Lands |
| 4. FOREIGN POLICY | Resources & Public Works |
| International Affairs | 8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY |
| Immigration | Economic Policy & Regulations |
| 5. GENERAL GOVERNMENT | Commerce |
| Congress | Labor |
| Constitution & Civil Liberties | Transportation |
| Government Operations | Taxes |
| Post Office & Civil Service | Tariffs |

Within each category are Senate bills in chronological order followed by House bills in chronological order. Bills are described as follows: Bill number, brief description of provisions, sponsor's name, date introduced and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed. Private bills are not listed.

1. Agriculture

SENATE

- S 2414 -- Establish a research laboratory to develop new and improved industrial uses for dairy products. WILEY (R Wis.) -- 8/14/61 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 2417 -- Amend Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, to add a new subsection to section 16 to limit financial and technical assistance for drainage of certain wetlands. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 8/14/61 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 2424 -- Amend Agricultural Act of 1949. YARBOROUGH (D Texas), Kerr (D Okla.), Monroney (D Okla.) -- 8/15/61 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 2442 -- Revise formula for apportioning cash assistance funds among states under National School Lunch Act. LONG (D Hawaii), Burdick (D N.D.) -- 8/18/61 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

HOUSE

- HR 8680 -- Authorize marketing agreements and orders under section 8c of Agricultural Adjustment Act (as reenacted by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937), as amended, re honey. LANGEN (R Minn.) -- 8/14/61 -- Agriculture.
- HR 8682 -- Amend Agriculture Act of 1949. MORRIS (D N.M.) -- 8/14/61 -- Agriculture.
- HR 8684 -- Similar to HR 8680. NELSEN (R Minn.) -- 8/14/61.
- HR 8688 -- Prohibit subsidized export of any agricultural commodity to Communist nations; prohibit sales by Commodity Credit Corporation of any agricultural commodities to such nations. VAN PELT (R Wis.) -- 8/14/61 -- Agriculture.
- HR 8784 -- Authorize Commodity Credit Corporation to make sales of feed grain including wheat in emergency areas at same price as made to Iron Curtain countries. BATTIN (R Mont.) -- 8/18/61 -- Agriculture.
- HR 8803 -- Similar to HR 8688. TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) -- 8/18/61.

2. Appropriations

NO INTRODUCTIONS

3. Education and Welfare

EDUCATION

HOUSE

- HR 8690 -- Authorize 3-year federal financial assistance for construction of public elementary and secondary schools; amend PL 815 and PL 874; extend National Defense Education Act of 1958 one year. THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 8/14/61 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 8727 -- Assist public and other nonprofit institutions of higher education in construction, rehabilitation, or improvement of needed academic and related facilities; authorize scholarship grants for undergraduate study in such institutions. Amend PL 815 and 874. QUIE (R Minn.) -- 8/15/61 -- Education and Labor.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are usually cited back to the earliest bills. Private bills are not listed.

Tally of Bills

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 87th Congress from Jan. 3, 1961, through Aug. 18, 1961.

	Senate	House
Bills	2,443	8,812
Joint Resolutions	125	538
Concurrent Resolutions	38	377
Simple Resolutions	198	421
TOTAL	2,804	10,148

Public bills listed this week:

Bills S 2413 - 2443
HR 8666 - 8807

Resolutions

S J Res 125
S Con Res 38
S Res 195 - 198
H J Res 529 - 538
H Con Res 368 - 377
H Res 415 - 421

HR 8732 -- Assist states in further developing programs of general university extension education. BAILEY (D W.Va.) -- 8/16/61 -- Education and Labor.

HR 8748 -- Extend for 2 additional years PL 815 and 874, and National Defense Education Act of 1958; assist public and other nonprofit institutions of higher education in construction, rehabilitation, or improvement of needed academic and related facilities. KEARNS (R Pa.) -- 8/16/61 -- Education and Labor.

HEALTH

HOUSE

HR 8774 -- Increase opportunities for training of physicians, dentists, and professional public health personnel. STAGGERS (D W.Va.) -- 8/17/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

WELFARE

SENATE

S 2415 -- Amend Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended. SMITH (D Mass.) -- 8/14/61 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

HOUSE

HR 8676 -- Amend title IV of Social Security Act to permit federal grants for aid to dependent children to be made thereunder, within temporary program of aid to children of unemployed parents, even though parents are required to perform services in a work relief program as a condition of aid. TABER (R N.Y.) -- 8/14/61 -- Ways and Means.

HR 8681 -- Amend Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1961 to provide for additional benefits not in excess of 13 additional weeks of compensation. MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) -- 8/14/61 -- Ways and Means.

HR 8713 -- Similar to HR 8028. GLAIMO (D Conn.) -- 8/15/61.

HR 8723 -- Amend Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act re method of enforcement; provide additional sanctions. SMITH (D Iowa) -- 8/15/61 -- Education and Labor.

HR 8745 -- Similar to HR 8597. STAGGERS (D W.Va.) -- 8/16/61.

HR 8755 -- Similar to HR 8597. BENNETT (R Mich.) -- 8/17/61.

HR 8772 -- Similar to HR 8597. O'NEILL (D Mass.) -- 8/17/61.

HR 8806 -- Similar to HR 8676. WHITTEN (D Miss.) -- 8/18/61.

HOUSING

NO INTRODUCTIONS

VETERANS

HOUSE

HR 8802 -- Provide waiver of indebtedness to the U.S. in cases arising out of default on loans guaranteed or made by Veterans' Administration. TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 8/18/61 -- Veterans' Affairs.

4. Foreign Policy

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SENATE

- S 2423 -- Appoint representative of the U.S. to Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) (by request) -- 8/15/61 -- Foreign Relations.
 S Con Res 38 -- Express sense of Congress as to creation of a Housing and Urban Development Unit as a specialized agency of United Nations. SPARKMAN (D Ala.) -- 8/18/61 -- Foreign Relations.

HOUSE

- HR 8666 -- Improve and strengthen international relations of the U.S. by promoting better mutual understanding through educational and cultural exchanges. HAYS (D Ohio) -- 8/14/61 -- Foreign Affairs.
 HR 8689 -- Similar to HR 8465. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 8/14/61.
 HR 8710 -- Similar to HR 7936. BOLAND (D Mass.) -- 8/15/61.
 HR 8714 -- Amend section 203 of part II of Interstate Commerce Act with respect to certain Canadian tourist transportation. MERROW (R N.H.) -- 8/15/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
 HR 8718 -- Similar to HR 7936. STAFFORD (R Vt.) -- 8/15/61.
 HR 8721 -- Establish a Commission on Overseas Investment and Trade. MEADER (R Mich.) -- 8/15/61 -- Foreign Affairs.
 HR 8733 -- Similar to HR 7936. DOYLE (D Calif.) -- 8/16/61.
 HR 8734 -- Similar to HR 7936. KING (D Utah) -- 8/16/61.
 HR 8744 -- Similar to HR 7936. SANTANGELO (D N.Y.) -- 8/16/61.
 HR 8756 -- Similar to HR 7936. BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) -- 8/17/61.
 HR 8761 -- Similar to HR 7936. ST. GERMAIN (D R.I.) -- 8/17/61.
 HR 8766 -- Similar to HR 7936. HOLTZMAN (D N.Y.) -- 8/17/61.
 HR 8787 -- Create a National Peace Agency and prescribe its functions. BROOMFIELD (R Mich.) -- 8/18/61 -- Foreign Affairs.
 HR 8790 -- Similar to HR 7936. COOK (D Ohio) -- 8/18/61.
 HR 8791 -- Similar to HR 8465. GLENN (R N.J.) -- 8/18/61.
 HR 8794 -- Similar to HR 8465. HEMPHILL (D S.C.) -- 8/18/61.
 HR 8799 -- Similar to HR 7936. MAY (R Wash.) -- 8/18/61.
 HR 8801 -- Similar to HR 8465. STAGGERS (D W.Va.) -- 8/18/61.
 H Con Res 371 -- Express sense of Congress that diplomatic recognition not be extended to Mongolian People's Republic. KING (R N.Y.) -- 8/15/61 -- Foreign Affairs.
 H Res 416 -- Express sense of House of Representatives re utilization of certain real property in District of Columbia. KEARNS (R Pa.) -- 8/14/61 -- Foreign Affairs.

IMMIGRATION

SENATE

- S 2437 -- Amend "An act to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act." LONG (D Hawaii), Neuberger (D Ore.), Keating (R N.Y.) -- 8/18/61 -- Judiciary.

HOUSE

- HR 8736 -- Facilitate entry of certain relatives of U.S. citizens and lawfully resident aliens. PIRNIE (R N.Y.) -- 8/16/61 -- Judiciary.
 HR 8795 -- Amend Immigration and Nationality Act to require certain information appear on face of travel documents issued to minor children. Hiestand (R Calif.) -- 8/18/61 -- Judiciary.

5. General Government

CONGRESS

SENATE

- S 2426 -- Revise federal election laws, prevent corrupt practices in federal elections. CANNON (D Nev.), Hickey (D Wyo.), Pell (D R.I.), Curtis (R Neb.), Keating (R N.Y.) -- 8/16/61 -- Rules and Administration.

HOUSE

- H J Res 538 -- Re reimbursement of transportation expenses for Members of House of Representatives. SHELLY (D Calif.) -- 8/18/61 -- House Administration.
 H Con Res 372 -- Establish a joint committee to conduct an investigation and study of the facts and circumstances surrounding the reassignment of Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker. DEVINE (R Ohio) -- 8/16/61 -- Rules.
 H Con Res 377 -- Express sense of Congress re South Carolina State Student Legislature. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 8/18/61 -- Judiciary.
 H Res 415 -- Create a select committee to conduct an investigation and study of effect of federal airport development on public and private housing. CHURCH (R Ill.) -- 8/14/61 -- Rules.
 H Res 417 -- Continue in effect H Res 90 and H Res 386, 83rd Congress. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 8/14/61 -- Judiciary.

- H Res 420 -- Authorize Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to conduct an investigation and study of the effect of aircraft noise on persons and property on ground. DELANEY (D N.Y.) -- 8/17/61 -- Rules.

- H Res 421 -- Express sense of House of Representatives re South Carolina State Student Legislature. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 8/18/61 -- Judiciary.
CONSTITUTION & CIVIL LIBERTIES

SENATE

- S J Res 125 -- Amend Constitution to establish a Commission to determine inability of a President, or one acting as President, to discharge powers and duties of Office of President. KEATING (R N.Y.) -- 8/17/61 -- Judiciary.

HOUSE

- HR 8763 -- Similar to HR 8218. STEED (D Okla.) -- 8/17/61.
 H J Res 529 -- Amend Constitution re cases where President is unable to discharge powers and duties of office. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 8/14/61 -- Judiciary.
 H J Res 530 -- Similar to H J Res 4. BROOMFIELD (R Mich.) -- 8/15/61.
 H J Res 533 -- Similar to H J Res 4. LIBONATI (D Ill.) -- 8/17/61.
 H J Res 535 -- Similar to H J Res 4. ASHMORE (D S.C.) -- 8/17/61.
 H J Res 536 -- Similar to H J Res 4. SANTANGELO (D N.Y.) -- 8/17/61.
 H J Res 537 -- Similar to H J Res 4. HAYS (D Ohio) -- 8/18/61.

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

SENATE

- S 2432 -- Make special provision for disposal of certain excess real property within economically distressed areas. MORTON (R Ky.), Cooper (R Ky.) -- 8/17/61 -- Government Operations.

HOUSE

- HR 8683 -- Amend act of August 25, 1958, to extend an additional 4 years. MORSE (R Mass.) -- 8/14/61 -- Government Operations.
 HR 8741 -- Authorize any federal agency to waive performance and payment bonds. HOLTZMAN (D N.Y.) -- 8/16/61 -- Judiciary.
 HR 8793 -- Require furnishing of certain efficiency records and other material to Comptroller General of the U.S. HARDY (D Va.) -- 8/18/61 -- Government Operations.
 HR 8798 -- Amend Administrative Expenses Act of 1946, as amended. KILGORE (D Texas) (by request) -- 8/18/61 -- Government Operations.

POST OFFICE & CIVIL SERVICE

SENATE

- S 2416 -- Help maintain financial solvency of Federal Government by reducing nonessential expenditures through reduction in personnel in various agencies of Federal Government by attrition. BRIDGES (R N.H.) -- 8/14/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HOUSE

- HR 8669 -- Similar to HR 8605. DERWINSKI (R Ill.) -- 8/14/61.
 HR 8742 -- Modernize certain provisions of Civil Service Retirement Act re immediate retirement. MATHIAS (R Md.) -- 8/16/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
 HR 8758 -- Amend law re longevity step increases for postal employees. LESINSKI (D Mich.) -- 8/17/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
 HR 8767 -- Similar to HR 8605. JONAS (R N.C.) -- 8/17/61.
 HR 8804 -- Include as creditable service, for Civil Service Retirement Act, certain unused sick leave to credit of an employee. TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) -- 8/18/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
 HR 8805 -- Amend Annual and Sick Leave Act of 1951 to provide lump-sum payment for unused sick leave to credit of an officer or employee immediately prior to separation from service on retirement. TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) -- 8/18/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

INDIANS, D.C., TERRITORIES

SENATE

- S 2429 -- Revise boundaries of Virgin Islands National Park, St. John, Virgin Islands. ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 8/16/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 S 2436 -- Transfer certain land in District of Columbia to Secretary of Interior for administration as a part of National Capital Parks System. MANSFIELD (D Mont.) -- 8/18/61 -- District of Columbia.
 S 2440 -- Extend application of certain laws to American Samoa. LONG (D Hawaii), Gruening (D Alaska) -- 8/18/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 S 2443 -- Designate stadium constructed by District of Columbia Stadium Act of 1957, as amended, as "Walter Johnson Stadium." CHURCH (D Idaho), Carlson (R Kan.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Smathers (D Fla.) -- 8/18/61 -- District of Columbia.

HOUSE

- HR 8672 -- Transfer three units of Fort Belknap Indian irrigation project to landowners within project. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 8/14/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

- HR 8673 -- Donate to certain Indian tribes certain submarginal lands of the U.S. and make part of reservations involved. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 8/14/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 8674 -- Authorize use of funds arising from a judgment in favor of Crow Tribe of Indians. OLSEN (D Mont.) (by request) -- 8/14/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 8694 -- Provide certain real property of Italian American War Veterans of the U.S., Inc., be exempt from taxation in District of Columbia. WEIS (R N.Y.) -- 8/14/61 -- District of Columbia.
- HR 8711 -- Increase relief or retirement compensation of widows, widowers, and children of certain former members of Metropolitan Police force, Fire Department of District of Columbia, U.S. Park Police force, White House Police force, and U.S. Secret Service. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 8/15/61 -- District of Columbia.
- HR 8712 -- Make Policemen and Firemen's Retirement and Disability Act Amendments of 1957 applicable to retired former members of Metropolitan Police force, Fire Department of District of Columbia, U.S. Park Police force, White House Police force, and U.S. Secret Service. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 8/15/61 -- District of Columbia.
- HR 8715 -- Amend District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Act, as amended. ST. GERMAIN (D R.I.) (by request) -- 8/15/61 -- District of Columbia.
- HR 8737 -- Amend District of Columbia Traffic Act, 1925, to require reports of collisions in which motor vehicles are involved. WHITENER (D N.C.) -- 8/16/61 -- District of Columbia.
- HR 8738 -- Amend sections 1 and 5b of chapter V of Life Insurance Act for District of Columbia. WHITENER (D N.C.) (by request) -- 8/16/61 -- District of Columbia.
- HR 8739 -- Regulate practice of physical therapy by registered physical therapists in District of Columbia. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 8/16/61 -- District of Columbia.
- HR 8747 -- Transfer three units of Fort Belknap Indian irrigation project to landowners within project. BATTIN (R Mont.) -- 8/16/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 8759 -- Similar to HR 8694. PIRNIE (R N.Y.) -- 8/17/61.
- HR 8797 -- Amend law re zoning in District of Columbia to require churches and other business-type buildings of foreign governments conform to zoning regulations applicable to domestic commercial establishments. KEARNS (R Pa.) -- 8/18/61 -- District of Columbia.
- H J Res 532 -- Provide incentives for repair, improvement, renovation, and restoration of residential property under tax laws of District of Columbia, provide existing housing in urban renewal areas in District of Columbia be rehabilitated, restored, and preserved in all possible cases. KEARNS (R Pa.) -- 8/17/61 -- District of Columbia.

JUDICIARY

HOUSE

- HR 8667 -- Increase judicial salaries. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 8/14/61 -- Judiciary.
- HR 8670 -- Provide that any juvenile determined delinquent by a district court of the U.S. may be committed by the court to custody of Attorney General for observation and study. LIBONATI (D Ill.) -- 8/14/61 -- Judiciary.

COMMEMORATIVE

HOUSE

- HR 8792 -- Coin 50-cent pieces in commemoration of 100th anniversary of Lincoln's Gettysburg address. GOODLING (R Pa.) -- 8/18/61 -- Banking and Currency.

6. National Security

ARMED SERVICES & DEFENSE

SENATE

- S 2421 -- Provide retrocession of legislative jurisdiction over U.S. Naval Supply Depot Clearfield, Ogden, Utah. BENNETT (R Utah) -- 8/15/61 -- Armed Services.
- S 2438 -- Provide permanent authority under which Naval Reserve officers in grade of captain shall be eligible for consideration for promotion when running mates are eligible for consideration for promotion. BOGGS (R Del.) -- 8/18/61 -- Armed Services.

HOUSE

- HR 8675 -- Amend section 265 of Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, as amended (50 U.S.C. 1016), re lump-sum severance payments for members of Reserve components involuntarily released from active duty. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 8/14/61 -- Armed Services.
- HR 8693 -- Provide certain rifles may be loaned to Italian American War Veterans of the U.S. STRATTON (D N.Y.) -- 8/14/61 -- Armed Services.
- HR 8719 -- Extend for 2 years authority to make temporary appointments and promotions in U.S. Coast Guard. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 8/15/61 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

- HR 8764 -- Amend and clarify reemployment provisions of Universal Military Training and Service Act. VINSON (D Ga.) -- 8/17/61 -- Armed Services.

- HR 8765 -- Similar to HR 8764. VINSON (D Ga.) -- 8/17/61.

- HR 8773 -- Amend section 265 of Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, as amended (50 U.S.C. 1016), re lump-sum readjustment payments for Reserve components involuntarily released from active duty. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 8/17/61 -- Armed Services.

- HR 8785 -- Provide federal payment of employers' contribution to state employee retirement systems on behalf of civilian employees of National Guard. BECKER (R N.Y.) -- 8/18/61 -- Armed Services.

ATOMIC ENERGY & SPACE

SENATE

- S 2419 -- Amend Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended. PASTORE (D R.I.) -- 8/15/61 -- Joint Atomic Energy.

HOUSE

- HR 8708 -- Amend Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended. HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) -- 8/15/61 -- Joint Atomic Energy.

7. Public Works & Resources

LANDS

HOUSE

- HR 8783 -- Provide a uniform policy and procedure for withdrawal, reservation, or restriction of public lands, including lands of Outer Continental Shelf. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 8/18/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

RESOURCES & PUBLIC WORKS

SENATE

- S 2422 -- Establish White House as a national monument. ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 8/15/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 2439 -- Construct certain flood control improvements on Red River in Natchitoches and Red River Parishes, La. LONG (D La.), Ellender (D La.) -- 8/18/61 -- Public Works.

HOUSE

- HR 8668 -- Authorize construction of project on Kaskaskia River, Ill., for navigation and other purposes. GRAY (D Ill.) -- 8/14/61 -- Public Works.
- HR 8678 -- Convey portion of Henry G. Shirley Memorial Highway and others on Pentagon road network to Virginia. BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) (by request) -- 8/14/61 -- Public Works.
- HR 8679 -- Similar to HR 8678. FALLON (D Md.) -- 8/14/61.
- HR 8685 -- Similar to HR 8668. PRICE (D Ill.) -- 8/14/61.
- HR 8692 -- Similar to HR 8678. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 8/14/61.
- HR 8709 -- Authorize Chief of Engineers to enter into contracts with Standing Rock and Cheyenne River Indian Tribes to clear certain portions of Oahe Reservoir area. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 8/15/61 -- Public Works.
- HR 8726 -- Provide for flood control on Stones River, Cumberland River Basin, Tenn. LOSER (D Tenn.) -- 8/15/61 -- Public Works.
- HR 8735 -- Provide Wisconsin with additional 400 miles of highways in National System of Interstate and Defense Highways. LAIRD (R Wis.) -- 8/16/61 -- Public Works.
- HR 8760 -- Establish Indiana Dunes National Monument. ROUSH (D Ind.) -- 8/17/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 8770 -- Insure that certain approved routes on Interstate System in the State of Florida not be affected by state construction of Sunshine State Parkway as a toll road. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 8/17/61 -- Public Works.
- HR 8771 -- Grant consent of Congress to Potomac Electric Power Co. for construction of a dam on Potomac River. MATHIAS (R Md.) -- 8/17/61 -- Public Works.
- HR 8796 -- Establish national cemetery in Oklahoma. JARMAN (D Okla.) -- 8/18/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

8. Taxes and Economic Policy

ECONOMIC POLICY & REGULATIONS

SENATE

- S 2413 -- Provide economic regulation of Alaska Railroad under Interstate Commerce Act. BARTLETT (D Alaska) -- 8/14/61 -- Commerce.
- S 2420 -- Repeal certain legislation re purchase of silver. PASTORE (D R.I.), Pell (D R.I.), Aiken (R Vt.), Bush (R Conn.), Cotton (R N.H.), Dodd (D Conn.), Muskie (D Maine), Prouty (R Vt.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Smith (D Mass.) -- 8/15/61 -- Banking and Currency.
- S 2427 -- Amend antitrust laws to authorize leagues of professional football, baseball, basketball and hockey teams to enter television contracts. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) -- 8/16/61 -- Judiciary.

HOUSE

- HR 8686 -- Provide economic regulation of Alaska Railroad under Interstate Commerce Act. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 8/14/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 8725 -- Amend Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to provide for issuance of rules and regulations pertaining to elimination or minimization of aircraft noise nuisance and hazards to persons or property on ground, provide penalties for violation thereof. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 8/15/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 8757 -- Amend antitrust laws to authorize leagues of professional football, baseball, basketball and hockey teams to enter into certain television contracts. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 8/17/61 -- Judiciary.
- HR 8768 -- Require identification markings on underside of wings of certain aircraft. ADDABBO (D N.Y.) -- 8/17/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 8769 -- Amend Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to give Administrator authority to prescribe standards re suppression of noise created by operation of aircraft. ADDABBO (D N.Y.) -- 8/17/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 8788 -- Similar to HR 8769. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 8/18/61.
- HR 8789 -- Require disclosure of finance charges in connection with extension of credit. COOK (D Ohio) -- 8/18/61 -- Banking and Currency.

COMMERCE

HOUSE

- HR 8762 -- Amend Small Business Act to increase amount available for regular business loans thereunder. SPENCE (D Ky.) -- 8/17/61 -- Banking and Currency.

LABOR

HOUSE

- HR 8724 -- Re occupational training, development, and use of manpower resources of Nation. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 8/15/61 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 8800 -- Amend National Labor Relations Act to extend coverage to crews of certain fishing vessels. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 8/18/61 -- Education and Labor.

TRANSPORTATION

SENATE

- S 2433 -- Improve and support mass transportation by tax adjustment. MCCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 8/17/61 -- Finance.

HOUSE

- HR 8671 -- Permit operating and construction differential subsidies to be paid re vessels operating in domestic commerce of the U.S. on Great Lakes. O'KONSKI (R Wis.) -- 8/14/61 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

TAXES

HOUSE

- HR 8677 -- Repeal manufacturers' tax on passenger automobiles and trucks. BRADEMANS (D Ind.) -- 8/14/61 -- Ways and Means.

- HR 8716 -- Repeal excise tax on amounts paid for communication services or facilities. SHIPLEY (D Ill.) -- 8/15/61 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 8717 -- Allow a taxpayer a deduction from gross income for tuition and other expenses paid by him for his education or the education of his spouse or any of his dependents at a college or university. SHIPLEY (D Ill.) -- 8/15/61 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 8722 -- Encourage private investment abroad and thereby promote American industry and reduce Government expenditures for foreign economic assistance. MEADER (R Mich.) -- 8/15/61 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 8743 -- Re income tax treatment of cost-of-living allowances received by certain caretakers and clerks employed by National Guard outside continental United States, or in Alaska. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 8/16/61 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 8746 -- Repeal cabaret tax. TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) -- 8/16/61 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 8754 -- Similar to HR 8460. FRIEDEL (D Md.) -- 8/17/61.
- HR 8786 -- Provide amounts paid to a minister for moving expenses be excluded from gross income. BETTS (R Ohio) -- 8/18/61 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 8807 -- Allow a deduction from gross income for constructing certain civil defense facilities. BARRY (R N.Y.) -- 8/18/61 -- Ways and Means.

TARIFFS

HOUSE

- HR 8687 -- Establish quotas on importation of imitation pearl buttons, button blanks and buttons not specifically provided for to provide fair competition between domestic button industry operating under Fair Labor Standards Act and foreign button manufacturers operating substantially below American standards, until such a time as foreign wages and working conditions approach a point paralleling American conditions. SCHWENGLER (R Iowa) -- 8/14/61 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 8691 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930 and related laws to provide re-statement of tariff classification provisions. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 8/14/61 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 8720 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to provide imported electron microscopes be subject to regular customs duty regardless of nature of institution or organization importing them. CAHILL (R N.J.) -- 8/15/61 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 8740 -- Provide imports of cotton products produced in any stage preceding spinning into yarn be charged against applicable import quota under section 22 of Agricultural Adjustment Act. GATHINGS (D Ark.) -- 8/16/61 -- Ways and Means.
- H Con Res 368 -- Declare sense of Congress that no further reductions in tariffs be made during life of present Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act. HALEY (D Fla.) -- 8/14/61 -- Ways and Means.
- H Con Res 369 -- Similar to H Con Res 368. PILLION (R N.Y.) -- 8/14/61.
- H Con Res 370 -- Similar to H Con Res 368. PIRNIE (R N.Y.) -- 8/14/61.
- H Con Res 373 -- Similar to H Con Res 368. BECKER (R N.Y.) -- 8/16/61.
- H Con Res 374 -- Similar to H Con Res 368. BLITCH (D Ga.) -- 8/16/61.
- H Con Res 375 -- Similar to H Con Res 368. LAIRD (R Wis.) -- 8/18/61.
- H Con Res 376 -- Similar to H Con Res 368. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 8/18/61.

STATUS OF APPROPRIATIONS, 87th CONGRESS, 1st SESSION

Agency	Weekly Report Page No.	Requested	HOUSE		SENATE		Final
			Committee	Passed	Committee	Passed	
Agriculture (HR 7444)	1262	\$ 6,089,244,000	\$ 5,948,566,000	\$ 5,948,466,000	\$ 5,967,382,500	\$ 5,967,457,500	\$ 5,967,494,500
Commerce, Exec. Offices (HR 7577)	1310	666,278,000	626,958,000	626,958,000	650,438,200	650,438,200	641,135,800
Defense	1379	46,396,945,000	42,711,105,000	42,711,105,000	46,848,292,000	46,848,292,000	46,662,556,000
District of Columbia							
Federal Payment	1229	39,753,000	32,753,000	32,753,000			
District Budget		292,438,188	268,172,400	268,122,400			
Independent Offices (HR 7445)	1385	\$ 9,174,561,000	8,424,098,000	8,404,098,000	9,098,614,500	9,098,769,500	8,966,285,000
Interior (HR 6345)	1346	782,387,000	752,319,000	753,319,000	822,649,850	813,399,850	779,158,650
Labor-HEW (HR 7035)	1341	5,004,131,081	4,327,457,000	4,327,457,000	5,161,380,000	5,161,380,000	
Legislative (HR 7208)	1384	105,647,577	104,353,335	104,353,335	135,432,065	135,432,065	135,432,065
Public Works							
State-Justice-Judiciary (HR 7371)	1464	805,584,202	751,300,050	751,300,050	761,452,550		
Treasury-Post Office (HR 5954)	1427	5,371,801,000	5,281,865,000	5,281,865,000	5,327,631,000	5,327,631,000	5,298,765,000
Mutual Security							
Military Construction	1474	1,035,568,000	886,768,000	883,359,000	1,020,146,750	1,020,146,750	
Latin America Aid (HR 6518)	910	600,000,000	600,000,000	600,000,000	600,000,000	600,000,000	600,000,000
3rd Supplemental, FY 1961 (HR 5188)	612	5,339,565,127	773,493,619	803,506,119	4,762,637,970	4,637,419,970	1,694,055,637
4th Supplemental, FY 1961 (HR 7712)	1166	88,024,000	47,214,000	47,214,000	47,214,000	47,214,000	47,214,000

Senate Agrees to Less Restrictive Anti-Communist Amendment; Rejects Capehart, Prouty, Bridges Amendments to Limit Foreign Aid

141. S 1983. The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. Capehart (R Ind.) amendment reducing the Development Loan Fund borrowing authorization from 5 years to 3 years. Rejected 45-50 (D 15-46; R 30-4), Aug. 17, 1961. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 1466)

142. S 1983. Capehart (R Ind.) amendment requiring that 50 percent of all Development Loan Fund loans be earmarked for private enterprises. Rejected 33-63 (D 13-49; R 20-14), Aug. 17, 1961. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

143. S 1983. Bush (R Conn.) amendment (in the form of a substitute to a pending Dodd (D Conn.) amendment) barring aid to any country unless the President determined that it was not dominated or controlled by international Communism. The Dodd amendment would have prohibited the furnishing of aid to any of 14 listed members of the Sino-Soviet bloc. The Bush amendment was agreed to 61-34 (D 38-23; R 23-11), Aug. 17, 1961. The President did not take a position on the Bush amendment.

144. S 1983. Dodd (D Conn.) amendment as amended by the Bush (R Conn.) amendment. Agreed to 93-0 (D 59-0; R 34-0). The President did not take a position on the amended amendment.

145. S 1983. Prouty (R Vt.) amendment to require the President to submit to the Senate Foreign Relations and the House Foreign Affairs Committees and the House and Senate Appropriation Committees grants of \$5 million or over, 30 days prior to entering into grant agreements, and permitting the Committees to report a concurrent resolution to disapprove the grant, which resolution would have the highest privilege for floor consideration. Rejected 30-59 (D 4-53; R 26-6), Aug. 18, 1961. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

146. S 1983. Bridges (R N.H.) amendment barring assistance to countries exporting arms and strategic materials to Soviet-controlled nations. Rejected 43-45 (D 17-40; R 26-5), Aug. 18, 1961. A "nay" vote was a vote supporting the President's position.

TOTAL							DEMOCRATIC							REPUBLICAN						
Vote No.	141	142	143	144	145	146	Vote No.	141	142	143	144	145	146	Vote No.	141	142	143	144	145	146
Yea	45	33	61	93	30	43	Yea	15	13	38	59	4	17	Yea	30	20	23	34	26	26
Nay	50	63	34	0	59	45	Nay	46	49	23	0	53	40	Nay	4	14	11	0	6	5

141142143144145146						141142143144145146						141142143144145146						141142143144145146										
ALABAMA						INDIANA						NEBRASKA						SOUTH CAROLINA										
Hill	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Hartke	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Curtis	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Johnston	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Sparkman	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Capehart	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Hruska	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Thurmond	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
ALASKA						IOWA						NEVADA						SOUTH DAKOTA										
Bartlett	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Hickenlooper	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Bible	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Case	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	
Gruening	-	X	X	±	-	N	Miller	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Cannon	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Mundt	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	
ARIZONA						KANSAS						NEW HAMPSHIRE						TENNESSEE										
Hayden	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Carlson	✓	✓	✓	±	?	±	Bridges	Y	Y	N	Y	✓	?	Gore	N	N	N	Y	N	N	
Goldwater	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Schoepfel	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Cotton	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Kefauver	N	N	N	Y	N	N	
ARKANSAS						KENTUCKY						NEW JERSEY						TEXAS										
Fulbright	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Cooper	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Williams	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Yarborough	N	N	±	-	?	?	
McClellan	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Morton	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Case	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Tower	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	
CALIFORNIA						LOUISIANA						NEW MEXICO						UTAH										
Engle	N	N	Y	Y	X	X	Ellender	Y	Y	Y	±	N	-	Anderson	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Moss	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Kuchel	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Long	N	N	N	Y	N	-	Chavez	X	X	✓	±	X	-	Bennett	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
COLORADO						MAINE						NEW YORK						VERMONT										
Carroll	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Muskie	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Javits	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Aiken	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Allott	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Smith	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Keating	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Prouty	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	
CONNECTICUT						MARYLAND						NORTH CAROLINA						VIRGINIA										
Dodd	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Beall	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Ervin	Y	Y	N	X	✓	Byrd	Y	Y	N	Y	✓	Y	Y	
Bush	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Butler	✓	✓	X	±	✓	✓	Jordan	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Robertson	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	
DELAWARE						MASSACHUSETTS						NORTH DAKOTA						WASHINGTON										
Boggs	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Smith	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Burdick	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Jackson	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	
Williams	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Saltonstall	Y	N	Y	Y	?	?	Young	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Magnuson	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	
FLORIDA						MICHIGAN						OHIO						WEST VIRGINIA										
Holland	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Hart	X	N	Y	Y	-	X	Lausche	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Byrd	N	N	Y	Y	✓	Y	
Smathers	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	McNamara	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Young	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Robertson	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	
GEORGIA						MINNESOTA						OKLAHOMA						WISCONSIN										
Russell	Y	Y	N	±	Y	Y	Humphrey	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Kerr	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Jackson	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	
Talmadge	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	McCarthy	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Monroney	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Magnuson	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	
HAWAII						MISSISSIPPI						OREGON						WYOMING										
Long	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Eastland	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Morse	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Byrd	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	
Fong	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Stennis	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Neuberger	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Randolph	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	
IDAHO						MISSOURI						PENNSYLVANIA						WISCONSIN										
Church	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Long	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Clark	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Proxmire	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	
Dwoersbak	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Symington	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Scott	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Wiley	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	
ILLINOIS						MONTANA						RHODE ISLAND																
Douglas	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Mansfield	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Pastore	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Hickey	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	
Dirksen	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Metcalf	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Pell	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	McGee	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	

Democrats in this type; Republicans in italics

CQ Senate Votes 147 through 151.

Senate Rejects Two Limiting Amendments; Agrees to Interest Rate Ceiling, Tables School Aid Rider; Passes Foreign Aid Bill

147. S 1983. The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. Jack Miller (R Iowa) amendment to deny Development Loan Fund loans or development grants to governments two or more years behind in payments of assessments and contributions to the United Nations. Rejected 24-66 (D 5-53; R 19-13), Aug. 18, 1961. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 1466)

148. S 1983. Sparkman (D Ala.) amendment in the form of a substitute to a pending Gruening (D Alaska) amendment (see below) requiring that development loans not be reloaned in a recipient country at interest rates considered excessive by the Development Loan Committee, and in no case at rates higher than the legal rate of interest in the recipient country. Rejected 38-53 (D 37-22; R 1-31), Aug. 18, 1961. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

149. S 1983. Gruening (D Alaska) amendment to establish an annual interest rate ceiling, at 5 percent above the rate charged by the Development Loan Fund, for relending of DLF funds in any recipient nation. Agreed to 74-16 (D 43-15; R 31-1), Aug. 18, 1961. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

150. S 1983. Mansfield (D Mont.) motion to table (kill) a Mundt (R S.D.) amendment, in the form of a rider to the foreign aid bill, to extend for three years legislation authorizing school aid to areas "impacted" by federal activities. Tabling motion agreed to 51-40 (D 49-11; R 2-29), Aug. 18, 1961. The President did not take a position on the motion.

151. S 1983. Passage of the bill. Passed 66-24 (D 46-13; R 20-11), Aug. 18, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

TOTAL						DEMOCRATIC						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	147	148	149	150	151	Vote No.	147	148	149	150	151	Vote No.	147	148	149	150	151
Yea	24	38	74	51	66	Yea	5	37	43	49	46	Yea	19	1	31	2	20
Nay	66	53	16	40	24	Nay	53	22	15	11	13	Nay	13	31	1	29	11

147 148 149 150 151						147 148 149 150 151						147 148 149 150 151					
ALABAMA						INDIANA						NEBRASKA					
Hill						Hartke						Curtis					
Sparkman						Capehart						Hruska					
ALASKA						IOWA						NEVADA					
Bartlett						Hickenlooper						Bible					
Gruening						Miller						Cannon					
ARIZONA						KANSAS						NEW HAMPSHIRE					
Hayden						Carlson						Bridges					
Goldwater						Schoeppel						Cotton					
ARKANSAS						KENTUCKY						NEW JERSEY					
Fulbright						Cooper						Williams					
McClellan						Morton						Case					
CALIFORNIA						LOUISIANA						NEW MEXICO					
Engle						Ellender						Anderson					
Kuchel						Long						Chavez					
COLORADO						MAINE						NEW YORK					
Carroll						Muskie						Javits					
Allott						Smith						Keating					
CONNECTICUT						MARYLAND						NORTH CAROLINA					
Dodd						Beall						Ervin					
Bush						Butler						Jordan					
DELAWARE						MASSACHUSETTS						NORTH DAKOTA					
Boggs						Smith						Burdick					
Williams						Saltonstall						Young					
FLORIDA						MICHIGAN						OHIO					
Holland						Hart						Lausche					
Smathers						McNamara						Young					
GEORGIA						MINNESOTA						OKLAHOMA					
Russell						Humphrey						Kerr					
Talmadge						McCarthy						Monroney					
HAWAII						MISSISSIPPI						OREGON					
Long						Eastland						Morse					
Fong						Stennis						Neuberger					
IDAHO						MISSOURI						PENNSYLVANIA					
Church						Long						Clark					
Dworshak						Symington						Scott					
ILLINOIS						MONTANA						RHODE ISLAND					
Douglas						Mansfield						Pastore					
Dirksen						Metcalf						Pell					

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
± Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against.
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

147 148 149 150 151					
SOUTH CAROLINA					
Johnston					
Thurmond					
SOUTH DAKOTA					
Case					
Mundt					
TENNESSEE					
Gore					
Kefauver					
TEXAS					
Yarborough					
Tower					
UTAH					
Moss					
Bennett					
VERMONT					
Aiken					
Prouty					
VIRGINIA					
Byrd					
Robertson					
WASHINGTON					
Jackson					
Magnuson					
WEST VIRGINIA					
Byrd					
Randolph					
WISCONSIN					
Proxmire					
Wiley					
WYOMING					
Hickey					
McGee					

Senate Passes Manpower Development and Training Act

After Rejecting Prouty's Amendment and Accepting Clark's

152. S 1991. Manpower Development and Training Act of 1961, authorizing \$655 million for a four-year program to train unemployed workers. Winston L. Prouty (R Vt.) amendment to authorize \$255 million for a two-year program. Rejected 43-44 (D 13-41; R 30-3), Aug. 23, 1961. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 1463)

153. S 1991. Wayne Morse (D Ore.) motion to table a motion by Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) to reconsider the vote on the Prouty amendment (see above). Tabling motion agreed to 47-40 (D 44-12; R 3-28), Aug. 23, 1961. The President did not take a position on the motion.

154. S 1991. Clark (D Pa.) amendment (in the nature of a substitute to a pending Prouty (R Vt.) amendment limiting training allowance payments to persons 16-21 years of age to five percent of the total of such funds provided by the program. (The Prouty amendment would have eliminated authority to provide training allowances to persons 16-21 years of age.) The Clark amendment was agreed to 53-39 (D 50-10; R 3-29), Aug. 23, 1961. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

155. S 1991. Manpower Development and Training Act of 1961. Passage of the bill. Passed 60-31 (D 44-14; R 16-17), Aug. 23, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

TOTAL					DEMOCRATIC					REPUBLICAN				
Vote No.	152	153	154	155	Vote No.	152	153	154	155	Vote No.	152	153	154	155
Yea	43	47	53	60	Yea	13	44	50	44	Yea	30	3	3	16
Nay	44	40	39	31	Nay	41	12	10	14	Nay	3	28	29	17

152 153 154 155					152 153 154 155					152 153 154 155					Y Record Vote For (yea). ✓ Paired For. X Announced For, CQ Poll For. N Record Vote Against (nay). X Paired Against. - Announced Against, CQ Poll Against. ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.				
															152 153 154 155				
ALABAMA					INDIANA					NEBRASKA					SOUTH CAROLINA				
Hill					Hartke					Curtis					Johnston				
Sparkman					Capehart					Hruska					Thurmond				
ALASKA					IOWA					NEVADA					SOUTH DAKOTA				
Bartlett					Hickenlooper					Bible					Case				
Gruening					Miller					Cannon					Mundt				
ARIZONA					KANSAS					NEW HAMPSHIRE					TENNESSEE				
Hayden					Carlson					Bridges					Gore				
Goldwater					Schoepfel					Cotton					Kefauver				
ARKANSAS					KENTUCKY					NEW JERSEY					TEXAS				
Fulbright					Cooper					Williams					Yarborough				
McClellan					Morton					Case					Tower				
CALIFORNIA					LOUISIANA					NEW MEXICO					UTAH				
Engle					Ellender					Anderson					Moss				
Kuchel					Long					Chavez					Bennett				
COLORADO					MAINE					NEW YORK					VERMONT				
Carroll					Muskie					Javits					Aiken				
Allott					Smith					Keating					Prouty				
CONNECTICUT					MARYLAND					NORTH CAROLINA					VIRGINIA				
Dodd					Beall					Ervin					Byrd				
Bush					Butler					Jordan					Robertson				
DELAWARE					MASSACHUSETTS					NORTH DAKOTA					WASHINGTON				
Boggs					Smith					Burdick					Jackson				
Williams					Saltonstall					Young					Magnuson				
FLORIDA					MICHIGAN					OHIO					WEST VIRGINIA				
Holland					Hart					Lausche					Byrd				
Smathers					McNamara					Young					Randolph				
GEORGIA					MINNESOTA					OKLAHOMA					WISCONSIN				
Russell					Humphrey					Kerr					Proxmire				
Talmadge					McCarthy					Monroney					Wiley				
HAWAII					MISSISSIPPI					OREGON					WYOMING				
Long					Eastland					Morse					Hickey				
Fong					Stennis					Neuberger					McGee				
IDAHO					MISSOURI					PENNSYLVANIA									
Church					Long					Clark									
Dworsbak					Symington					Scott									
ILLINOIS					MONTANA					RHODE ISLAND									
Douglas					Mansfield					Pastore									
Dirksen					Metcalf					Pell									

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

CQ House Votes 75 through 77.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 157, 160, 164.)

House Passes Foreign Aid Authorization and Aircraft Hijacking Bill and Provides for U.S. Participation in N.Y. World's Fair

75. HR 8400, Act for Peace and Mutual Progress With Justice and Freedom for All (1961 foreign aid authorization). Passed 287-140 (D 195-63; R 92-77), Aug. 18, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 1466)

76. HR 8384, Amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to make airplane hijacking a federal offense punishable by imprisonment or death and to provide penalties under federal law for other crimes committed in commercial aircraft. Passage

of the bill. Passed 374-5 (D 226-5; R 148-0), Aug. 21, 1961. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 1473; this corrects vote shown in story.)

77. HR 7763, Authorize planning for United States participation in the World's Fair scheduled for 1964 and 1965 in New York City. Passage of the bill. Passed 353-42 (D 232-7; R 121-35), Aug. 22, 1961. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 1474)

TOTAL				DEMOCRATIC				REPUBLICAN			
Vote No.	75	76	77	Vote No.	75	76	77	Vote No.	75	76	77
Yea	287	374	353	Yea	195	226	232	Yea	92	148	121
Nay	140	5	42	Nay	63	5	7	Nay	77	0	35

75 76 77	75 76 77	75 76 77	- KEY -			
ALABAMA			Y	Record Vote For (yea).		
3 Andrews	N	Y	Y	✓ Paired For.		
1 Boykin	Y	Y	Y	± Announced For, CQ Poll For.		
7 Elliott	Y	Y	Y	N Record Vote Against (nay).		
2 Grant	N	Y	Y	X Paired Against.		
9 Huddleston	Y	Y	Y	- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.		
8 Jones	Y	Y	Y	† Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.		
5 Rains	Y	Y	Y			
4 Roberts	Y	Y	Y			
6 Selden	Y	Y	Y			
ALASKA						
AL Rivers	Y	Y	Y			
ARIZONA						
2 Udall M.	Y	Y	?			
1 Rhodes	Y	Y	?			
ARKANSAS						
5 Alford	N	?	?			
1 Gathings	Y	Y	Y			
4 Harris	N	Y	Y			
2 Mills	Y	Y	Y			
6 Norrell C.	N	Y	Y			
3 Trimble	Y	Y	Y			
CALIFORNIA						
7 Cahelan	Y	Y	Y			
14 Hagen	Y	Y	Y			
2 Johnson	Y	Y	Y			
11 McFall	Y	Y	Y			
1 Miller C.P.	Y	Y	Y			
8 Miller G.P.	Y	Y	Y			
3 Moss	Y	Y	Y			
29 Saud	Y	Y	Y			
5 Shelley	Y	Y	Y			
27 Sheppard	Y	Y	Y			
12 Sisk	Y	Y	Y			
6 Baldwin	Y	Y	Y			
10 Gubser	Y	Y	Y			
4 Mailliard	Y	Y	Y			
13 Teague	Y	Y	Y			
28 Utt	N	Y	N			
30 Wilson	?	?	?			
9 Younger	N	Y	N			
Los Angeles Co.						
22 Corman	Y	Y	Y			
23 Dayle	Y	Y	Y			
19 Holifield	Y	Y	Y			
17 King	Y	Y	Y			
26 Roosevelt	Y	Y	Y			
16 Bell	Y	?	?			
21 Hiestand	N	Y	Y			
18 Hosmer	Y	Y	Y			
24 Lipscomb	N	Y	Y			
15 McDonough	N	?	Y			
25 Rousselot	N	Y	N			
20 Smith	N	Y	Y			
COLORADO						
4 Aspinall	Y	Y	Y			
1 Rogers	Y	Y	Y			
3 Chenoweth	Y	Y	Y			
2 Dominick	?	?	?			
CONNECTICUT						
1 Daddario	Y	Y	Y			
3 Giaimo	Y	Y	Y			
AL Kowalski	Y	Y	Y			
5 Monagan	Y	Y	Y			
2 Seely-Brown	Y	Y	Y			
4 Sibal	Y	?	Y			
DELAWARE						
AL McDowell	Y	?	Y			
FLORIDA						
2 Bennett	Y	Y	Y			
4 Fancell	Y	Y	Y			
7 Haley	N	Y	Y			
5 Herlong	Y	Y	Y			
8 Matthews	Y	Y	Y			
6 Rogers	N	Y	Y			
3 Sikes	N	Y	Y			
1 Cramer	Y	Y	Y			
GEORGIA						
8 Blitch	N	Y	Y			
5 Davis J.C.	N	Y	N			
7 Davis J.W.	N	Y	Y			
4 Flynt	N	Y	Y			
3 Forrester	N	?	Y			
1 Hagan	N	Y	Y			
9 Landrum	N	?	?			
2 Pilcher	N	?	?			
10 Stephens	N	Y	Y			
6 Vinson	Y	Y	Y			
HAWAII						
AL Inouye	Y	Y	Y			
IDAHO						
2 Harding	Y	Y	Y			
1 Pfost	N	Y	Y			
ILLINOIS						
25 Gray	Y	Y	Y			
21 Mack	N	Y	Y			
24 Price	Y	Y	Y			
23 Shipley	N	?	?			
16 Anderson	N	Y	N			
17 Arends	Y	Y	Y			
19 Chipperfield	Y	Y	?			
20 Findley	N	Y	N			
14 Hoffman	N	Y	N			
15 Mason	?	Y	Y			
18 Michel	N	Y	Y			
22 Springer	Y	Y	?			
Chicago Cook County						
1 Dawson	Y	Y	Y			
12 Finnegan	Y	Y	Y			
5 Kluczynski	Y	?	Y			
7 Libonati	Y	N	Y			
3 Murphy	Y	Y	Y			
6 O'Brien	Y	Y	Y			
2 O'Hara	Y	Y	Y			
11 Pucinski	Y	Y	Y			
8 Rostenkowski	Y	Y	Y			
9 Yates	Y	Y	Y			
13 Church	N	Y	Y			
10 Collier	N	Y	Y			
4 Derwinski	N	Y	Y			
INDIANA						
3 Brademas	Y	Y	Y			
8 Denton	Y	Y	Y			
1 Madden	Y	Y	Y			
5 Roush	N	Y	Y			
4 Adair	N	Y	Y			
7 Bray	N	Y	Y			
11 Bruce	N	Y	N			
2 Halleck	Y	Y	Y			
10 Harvey	N	Y	Y			
6 Roudsbush	N	Y	N			
9 Wilson	N	Y	N			
IOWA						
6 Coad	Y	Y	Y			
5 Smith	Y	Y	Y			
2 Bromwell	Y	Y	N			
3 Gross	N	Y	N			
8 Hoeven	N	Y	N			
7 Jensen	N	Y	N			
4 Kyl	Y	Y	N			
1 Schwengel	Y	Y	Y			
KANSAS						
5 Breeding	Y	Y	Y			
1 Avery	Y	Y	Y			
6 Dole	Y	Y	Y			
2 Ellsworth	Y	Y	Y			
3 McVey	N	Y	Y			
4 Sbrizer	Y	Y	Y			
KENTUCKY						
3 Burke	Y	?	Y			
4 Chelf	Y	Y	Y			
2 Natcher	Y	Y	Y			
7 Perkins	Y	Y	Y			
5 Spence	Y	Y	Y			
1 Strublefield	Y	Y	Y			
6 Watts	Y	Y	Y			
8 Siler	N	Y	Y			
LOUISIANA						
2 Boggs	Y	Y	Y			
4 Brooks	N	?	?			
1 Hebert	Y	Y	Y			
8 McSwen	N	Y	Y			

Democrats in this type; Republicans in italics

CQ House Votes 75 through 77.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 157, 160, 164.)

75 76 77	75 76 77	75 76 77	75 76 77
6 Morrison Y Y ?	NEBRASKA	5 Scott Y Y Y	6 McMillan N ? ?
5 Passman N Y N	3 Beermann N Y N	12 Taylor Y Y ?	2 Riley N Y Y
7 Thompson N Y Y	2 Cunningham N Y Y	11 Whitener N Y Y	1 Rivers N Y Y
3 Willis N Y Y	4 Martin N Y Y	10 Jonas N Y N	SOUTH DAKOTA
MAINE	1 Weaver N Y N	NORTH DAKOTA	2 Berry N Y N
1 Garland ? Y Y	NEVADA	AL Nygaard Y Y N	1 Reifel Y Y N
3 McIntire N Y Y	AL Baring N Y Y	AL Short N Y N	TENNESSEE
2 Tupper Y Y Y	NEW HAMPSHIRE	OHIO	6 Bass Y Y Y
MARYLAND	2 Bass Y Y Y	9 Ashley Y Y Y	9 Davis ? ? Y
2 Brewster Y Y Y	1 Merrow Y Y Y	11 Cook Y Y Y	8 Everett ? Y Y
4 Fallon Y Y Y	NEW JERSEY	20 Feighan Y Y Y	4 Evins Y Y Y
7 Friedel Y Y Y	11 Addonizio Y Y Y	18 Hays Y Y Y	3 Frazier Y Y Y
3 Garmatz Y Y Y	14 Daniels Y Y Y	19 Kirwan Y Y Y	5 Loser Y Y Y
1 Johnson Y Y Y	13 Gallagher Y Y Y	10 Moeller Y Y Y	7 Murray N Y Y
5 Lankford Y Y Y	8 Joelson Y Y Y	21 Vanik N Y Y	2 Baker N ? ?
6 Mathias Y Y Y	10 Rodino Y Y Y	17 Ashbrook Y Y N	1 Reece L. N ? ?
MASSACHUSETTS	4 Thompson Y Y Y	14 Ayres Y Y Y	TEXAS
2 Boland Y Y Y	3 Auchincloss Y ? Y	8 Betts Y Y Y	3 Beckworth Y Y Y
13 Burke Y ? ?	1 Cabill Y Y Y	22 Bolton Y Y Y	2 Brooks Y Y Y
4 Donohue Y Y Y	6 Dwyer Y Y Y	16 Bow N Y Y	17 Burleson Y Y Y
7 Lane Y Y Y	5 Frelinghuysen Y ? Y	7 Brown N Y Y	22 Casey N Y N
4 Macdonald Y Y Y	2 Glenn Y ? Y	2 Clancy N Y N	7 Dowdy N Y Y
12 McCormack Y Y Y	9 Osmers Y Y Y	12 Devine N Y N	21 Fisher N Y Y
11 O'Neill Y ? ?	12 Wallbauser Y Y Y	6 Harsha N ? ?	13 Ikard Y Y Y
3 Philbin Y ? ?	7 Widnall Y ? ?	5 Latta N Y Y	20 Kilday Y Y Y
6 Bates Y Y Y	NEW MEXICO	4 McCulloch N Y Y	15 Kilgore N Y Y
1 Conte Y Y Y	AL Montoya Y Y Y	23 Minshall N Y ?	19 Mahon Y Y Y
10 Curtis Y Y Y	AL Morris N Y Y	15 Moorehead N Y Y	1 Patman Y Y Y
9 Keith Y Y Y	NEW YORK	13 Mosher Y Y Y	11 Poage N Y Y
14 Martin Y Y Y	41 Dulski Y Y Y	3 Schenck N Y Y	4 Rayburn N Y Y
5 Morse Y Y Y	30 O'Brien Y Y Y	1 Scherer N Y Y	18 Rogers N Y Y
MICHIGAN	1 Pike Y Y Y	OKLAHOMA	16 Rutherford N Y Y
7 O'Hara Y Y Y	32 Stratton Y Y Y	3 Albert Y Y Y	6 Teague N Y Y
12 Bennett N Y Y	27 Barry Y Y Y	2 Edmondson Y Y Y	8 Thomas Y Y Y
18 Broomfield Y Y Y	3 Becker N Y Y	5 Jarmon Y Y Y	9 Thompson Y Y Y
10 Cederberg N Y Y	2 Derosian Y Y Y	4 Steed Y ? Y	10 Thornberry Y Y Y
6 Chamberlain Y ? ?	26 Dooley Y Y Y	6 Wickersham Y Y Y	12 Wright Y Y Y
5 Ford Y ? ?	43 Goodell Y Y ?	1 Belcher N Y Y	14 Young N Y Y
9 Griffin Y ? Y	33 Kilburn Y Y Y	OREGON	3 Alger N Y N
8 Harvey Y Y Y	31 King Y Y ?	3 Green Y Y Y	UTAH
4 Hoffman N ? N	40 Miller Y Y ?	2 Ullman Y Y ?	2 King Y Y Y
3 Jobansen N Y Y	39 Ostertag Y Y Y	4 Durno N Y Y	1 Peterson Y Y Y
11 Knox N Y Y	42 Pillion N ? ?	1 Norblad Y Y N	VERMONT
2 Meader Y Y Y	34 Pirnie Y Y Y	PENNSYLVANIA	AL Stafford Y Y Y
Detroit - Wayne County	35 Riehlman Y Y Y	25 Clark Y Y Y	VIRGINIA
13 Diggs Y N Y	37 Robison Y Y Y	21 Dent Y Y Y	4 Abbitt N Y N
15 Dingell Y Y Y	28 St. George N Y Y	11 Flood Y Y Y	1 Downing Y Y Y
17 Griffiths Y Y Y	36 Taber N Y Y	30 Holland Y Y Y	3 Gary Y Y Y
16 Lesinski Y ? Y	38 Weis Y Y Y	28 Moorhead Y Y Y	2 Hardy Y Y Y
1 Machrowicz Y ? Y	29 Wharton N Y Y	26 Morgan Y Y Y	7 Harrison ? ? ?
14 Rabaut ? ? ?	New York City	14 Rhodes Y Y Y	9 Jennings N ? Y
MINNESOTA	5 Addabbo Y Y Y	15 Walter Y Y ?	8 Smith N Y ?
8 Blatnik Y ? ?	8 Anuso Y Y Y	29 Corbett Y Y Y	5 Tuck N Y Y
4 Karth Y ? Y	24 Buckley Y Y ?	8 Curtin Y Y Y	10 Broysbill Y Y Y
6 Marshall Y Y Y	12 Carey Y Y Y	9 Dague Y Y Y	6 Poff N Y Y
7 Andersen N ? ?	11 Celler Y Y Y	12 Fenton Y Y Y	WASHINGTON
5 Judd Y Y Y	7 Delaney Y Y Y	27 Fulton Y Y Y	3 Hansen Y Y Y
9 Langen Y Y N	19 Farbstein Y Y Y	23 Gavin N Y Y	7 Magnuson Y Y Y
3 MacGregor Y ? N	23 Gilbert Y Y Y	19 Goodling Y Y Y	5 Horan Y Y Y
2 Nelsen Y Y N	22 Healey Y Y Y	24 Kearns N Y Y	4 May Y Y Y
1 Quie Y ? N	6 Holtzman Y Y Y	7 Milliken Y ? ?	1 Pelly Y Y ?
MISSISSIPPI	10 Kelly Y ? Y	16 Kunkel Y Y Y	6 Tollefson Y Y Y
1 Abernethy N Y Y	9 Keogh Y Y Y	22 Saylor N Y Y	2 Westland Y ? ?
6 Colmer N Y N	13 Multer Y X Y	17 Schneebeli Y Y Y	WEST VIRGINIA
3 Smith Y Y Y	16 Powell Y Y ?	13 Schweiker Y Y Y	3 Bailey Y Y Y
2 Whitten N Y Y	14 Rooney Y Y Y	10 Scranton Y Y Y	4 Hechler Y Y N
4 Williams N Y Y	20 Ryan N Y Y	20 Van Zandt Y Y Y	5 Kee Y ? ?
5 Winstead N Y Y	18 Santangelo Y Y Y	18 Whalley Y ? Y	6 Slack ? ? ?
MISSOURI	21 Zelenko Y Y Y	Philadelphia City	2 Stagers Y Y Y
5 Bolling Y Y Y	25 Fino ? ? Y	1 Barrett Y Y Y	1 Moore N Y Y
9 Cannon Y Y Y	4 Halpern ? Y Y	3 Byrne Y Y Y	WISCONSIN
6 Hull N Y ?	17 Lindsay Y Y Y	2 Granahan Y ? Y	9 Johnson Y Y Y
8 Ichord N Y Y	15 Ray N Y Y	5 Green Y Y Y	2 Kostenmeier Y N Y
10 Jones Y Y Y	NORTH CAROLINA	4 Nix Y Y Y	5 Reuss Y N Y
11 Karsten Y Y Y	9 Alexander N Y Y	6 Toll Y Y Y	4 Zablocki Y Y Y
11 Maulder N Y Y	1 Bonner N Y Y	RHODE ISLAND	8 Byrnes Y Y Y
4 Randall Y Y Y	4 Cooley Y Y Y	2 Fogarty Y Y Y	7 Laird N Y Y
3 Sullivan Y Y Y	2 Fountain Y Y Y	1 St. Germain Y Y Y	10 O'Konski N Y N
2 Curtis Y ? ?	3 Henderson Y Y Y	SOUTH CAROLINA	1 Schadeberg N Y Y
7 Hall N Y N	8 Kitchin N ? Y	4 Ashmore N Y Y	3 Thomson N Y N
MONTANA	6 Kornegay Y Y Y	3 Dorn N Y N	6 Van Pelt N Y Y
1 Olsen Y Y Y	7 Lennon N Y Y	5 Hemphill N Y Y	WYOMING
2 Battin N Y Y			AL Harrison N Y N

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics



The Week In Congress

Foreign Aid The House and Senate on the same day passed conflicting foreign aid bills. The Senate authorized the President to borrow \$8.0 billion from the Treasury over a five year period to finance development loans, but the House favored annual authorizations and appropriations of development loan funds. The House, in authorizing \$4,368,500,000, provided \$292 million more than the Senate authorized for fiscal 1962. The major Senate reduction cut \$250 million from the \$1.8 billion recommended by the Foreign Relations Committee for military aid in each of fiscal 1962 and 1963. Both chambers accepted amendments designed to prohibit aid to Communist governments, but the House listed by name the countries to be denied aid. The Senate required the President to determine that a country was not controlled by Communists prior to granting aid to it. (Page 1466)

Manpower

The Senate has passed and sent to the House a bill -- backed by the Administration -- setting up a four-year, \$655-million program to train unemployed workers for new careers. Sponsors of the measure predicted that the program would enable many Americans to "get jobs which are not available to them at the present." But they warned the plan would "not solve the unemployment problem".... Congress Aug. 22 completed action on a plan for reorganizing the FCC.... The House Aug. 21 passed a bill making piracy aboard commercial aircraft in flight a federal offense subject to an optional death penalty. (Page 1463)

Metropolitan Problems

Metropolitan areas are beset by a host of problems from financial to administrative. A major problem is that too many governmental units are responsible for serving all or part of these areas. A federal advisory board has recommended that the metropolis be given more authority to govern itself. A CQ Fact Sheet discusses this problem and the board's recommendations. (Page 1484)

Roll-Call Votes

SENATE: Amendments to foreign aid bill, including a school-aid rider; passage. p. 1495, 1496; amendments and passage of manpower development bill, p. 1497.

HOUSE: Foreign aid bill; aircraft hijacking; N.Y. World's Fair, p. 1498.

School Desegregation

Seven years after the Supreme Court decision outlawing school segregation a fraction of Negro students in Southern states are actually attending classes with white children. A CQ Fact Sheet discusses the current status of desegregation in Southern and border state schools. (Page 1483)

Politics

The GOP resurgence in previously solid Democratic Texas continued with news that several local groups of conservative Democrats have switched to the Republican banner, reports that a prominent conservative Democrat may change to the Republican party and be the 1962 GOP gubernatorial candidate, and preparation of a hard-hitting Republican campaign for an upcoming vacancy in the San Antonio Congressional District.... Chairmen of the two parties' Senate campaign committees issued sharply contrasting estimates of the outlook for the 1962 Senate elections. (Page 1480)

In the Committees

An Administration bill to tighten Labor Department control over pension plans was reported with some of its force cut out.... Reports were also filed on a stripped down Administration juvenile delinquency bill, a measure providing grants for educational TV, and a proposal to expand U.S. foreign trade.... Hearings were held on the President's water resources program and college aid proposals.... The House Space Committee issued reports on a possible "orbital rendezvous in space" and potential uses of expandable space structures. (Page 1476)

